The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,197.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1866.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.........	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage.........	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town...	„ 28	0
—— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
—— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town..................	„ 6	0
—— including postage.........	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	„ 2	0
First insertion, each line	„ 0	6
Second insertion	„ 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each............	„ 1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SECREPANSKI—ABBOTT—January 11th, at Mominabad, by the Rev. R. Parker Little, Lieutenant Secrepanski, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Berar, to Ellen Conway, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Abbott, C. B., Commanding Hydrabad Contingent.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

JACOB—December 7th, Swanscombe, Kent, Arthur Edward, only surviving son of Arthur Jacob, jun., Esq., C. E., aged 2 years and 10 months.

WEBB—December 8th, at Dublin, Louisa Miller, wife of E. G. Webb, of Bloomville, and daughter of the late Robert Crossley, of Indiaville and Dromore.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SHAISE—January 7th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. W. Shaise, of a son.

DEATH.

WINGATE—January 2nd, at Hazareebagh, Charlotte Georgiana Fenton, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Thomas J. Wingate, 27th Inniskillings, aged 13 days and 9 hours.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—January 7th, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of Army Schoolmaster John Davidson, of a daughter.

LATHAM—January 5th, at Kurnool, the wife of John H. Latham, Provisional Chief Engineer, Madras Irrigation and C. Co., of a daughter.

PITCHER—January 8th, at Saint Thomas' Mount, the wife of Serjeant N. Pitcher, Royal Artillery, Veterans, of a son.

TREMENHEERE—January 2nd, at Cannanore, the wife of Lieutenant G. H. W. Tremenheere, 102nd Regiment Royal Madras Fusiliers, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

MATTHEWS—January 6th, at Mooradabad, the wife of Mr. J. Matthews, Police Department, of a son.

SLADEN—January 4th, at Dugshai, the wife of W. D. Sladen, Esq., 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HENNESSEY—CALDWELL—January 4th, at St. John the Baptist's, Rouhie, by the Rev. R. N. Madock, M. A., Walter Charles Hennessey, Assistant Engineer, Bundlekund Roads, youngest son of the late Michael Hennessey, Esq., of Kilkenny, Ireland, to Jane, second daughter of the Rev. J. Caldwell, of the American Presbyterian Mission.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay...........	3rd	Leave	Bussorah..............	17th
„	Muscat	7th	„	Bushire	19th
„	Bunder Abbas......	9th	„	Bunder Abbas	23rd
„	Bushire..............	12th	„	Muscat	25th
Arrive	Bussorah	14th	Arrive	Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about........................ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.. 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	1 &	15	Leave	Calcutta	1 &	15
„	Carwar	2	16	„	Bimlipatam	4	18
„	Mangalore	3	17	„	Vizagapatam	4	18
„	Cannanore	4	18	„	Coconada	5	19
„	Calicut	4	18	„	Masulipatam	6	20
„	Cochin	5	19	„	Madras	10	24
„	Tuticorin		20	„	Negapatam	11	25
„	Colombo...........		21	„	Colombo...........		28
„	Negapatam	10	24	„	Tuticorin		2
„	Madras	15	30	„	Cochin...........	16	1
„	Masulipatam........	16	1	„	Calicut	16	1*
„	Coconada	17	2	„	Cannanore	17	2†
„	Vizagapatam........	18	3	„	Mangalore	18	3
„	Bimlipatam	18	3	„	Carwar	19	4
Arrive	Calcutta	20	5	Arrive	Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "ARABIA," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. MADDISON, R. N. R., will be despatched as above, on 1st February at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla ... „	Sunday.	Calicut ... „	Sunday.
Goa.......... „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta ..... „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore... „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ...... „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore ... „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 20th January at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 A. M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

THE new Iron Clipper built ship "BRITISH NATION," 1302 tons register, classed double A 1. at Lloyds, H. D. ROWE, Commander.

This fine vessel has superior accommodation for limited number of Passengers and will sail as above.

For particulars apply on board to Captain ROWE, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *British Nation*.

FOR HAVRE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO.

THE British Ship "VECTIS," 591 Tons register, Captain EVERITT, has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will be despatched as above. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co. Agents of ship "Vectis."

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House protection, Travellers and Officers' Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol-Carbines (Pistol with attachable stock). Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.

Address—Colt's Fire-Arms Company, 14, Pall Mall, London.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class................................. £60} Exclusive of
Second Class................................ „ 35} Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain HANSCOM, will be despatched on 20th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Countess Russell*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Countess Russell*.

Bombay, 6th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Cowasjee Jehangeer*, KNIGHT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain KNIGHT will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—I have THIS DAY REMOVED my Offices from No. 11, Kalbadevie Road, to Bell Lane, Fort.

H. R. WILCOX, C. E.

15th January 1866.

CONCERT.—MISS AMALIA JACKSON has the honour to announce, that under THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, and with the kind assistance of several distinguished Amateurs, she will give a FAREWELL CONCERT, on FRIDAY evening next, the 19th instant, (with obliging permission) at the house of SPENCER COMPTON, Esq., Malabar Hill.—To commence at 9 o'clock precisely. TICKETS Rs. 10 each; for which early application should be made to the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have kindly formed themselves into a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Concert, viz:

SPENCER COMPTON, Esq., Malabar Hill and Court-House.
EDWARD I. HOWARD, Esq., Malabar Hill and Medow Street.
R. L. TRACEY, Esq., Cumballa Hill and Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.'s Office.
L. H. BAYLEY, Esq., Byculla Club and Medow Street.
R. S. SINCLAIR, Esq., L.L.D., Malabar Hill and Elphinstone Circle.
T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq., Malabar Hill and Borah Bazaar—Graham's Building.
A. C. GUMPERT, Esq., Byculla Club and Elphinstone Circle.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી બોમ્બે મીકાનીકશ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बाँबे मेकानीकस बीलडीन कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at our Office on TUESDAY the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering certain matters connected with the sale of the Company's property in the Fort, and transacting such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—
Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit for AUCTION SALE a quantity of Bottle Wax, Black Lead; and also—
195 Dozen Champagne.
75 „ Moselle.
50 „ Do. in pints.
134 „ Claret—a capital Breakfast Wine.
5 „ American Chairs.
A pair of Blackwood Couches.
An Oakwood Cot.
And any goods that may be offering.

ON COMMISSION.

A best finished double door Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, with extra strong moveable Shelves.
A best impregnable double Chamber Safe.
An extra strong double door Fire Proof Merchant's Safe.
A best finished double door Fire Proof Safe.
An extra strong double door Fire Proof Safe.
Five Ditto smaller.

A Mahogany square Piano Forte, by Messrs. Ivory and Pragley, sole makers of the Patent gradus Lever key. Rs. 600.

Three of the best English built Shigrams, by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith, with pole, for two horses, and can be drawn by one horse, very light and suitably lined. The Shigrams have cost Rs. 1,200 each upon landing, but can be sold forthwith at a very reasonable price. Can be seen upon applying to

JOHNSTON & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 7, Church Gate Street.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड,

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ,

UNDER LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 16 PER SHARE, will be made to the Shareholders who have paid both the 1st and 2nd CALLS, on and after FRIDAY the 15th instant, during business hours, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 1 Bruce Lane.

Shareholders are requested to produce Certificates of Shares standing in their own names; and the unregistered holders of Shares will be required to make a registration of proper Transfers in every case before payment is made.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th December 1865.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, (formerly Pianist with the celebrated Distin Family) begs to announce that he will be happy to give instructions on the PIANO, TUNE PIANOS, and attend EVENING PARTIES, either as ACCOMPANYIST or for DANCE MUSIC. All Communications addressed to Mr. WILLY, No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla, next Bungalow to Bombay Hotel.

TERMS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, per month...	30	0	0
One Lesson per week, ditto ditto ...	20	0	0
Attending Evening Parties	20	0	0
Tuning Pianofortes, including a second visit ...	7	0	0

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY given to Mr. HEERJEEBHOY BAPOOJEE VICAJEE to act as Manager of the Oriental Financial Association (Limited) by the Directors of the said Association, has been THIS DAY REVOKED, and MR. GEORGE WILLIAM PEREIRA has been appointed Manager of the said Association.

HUNSRAZ CURRUMSEY, Chairman.
SOOMABHOY AHMEDBHOY. }
NANSEY CURRUMSEY. } Directors.
BHARMUL PURBUT. }
ESSABHOY AHMEDBHOY. }

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered $\frac{C}{29}$—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

NOTICE!!!—THE "BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY" is now in full operation under European Superintendence and the community can have BREAD of unquestionable quality and of any description delivered at their residences every morning. Orders to be sent in writing to the Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre—*Monthly bills*. Ship's supplied with Bread, Biscuits, Flour, Bran, &c., on the Captain's application on the premises or at the Office No. 5, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company duly held on the 6th instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 28th August last, viz.—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily," be confirmed; and the undersigned were thereupon duly appointed Liquidators of the Company.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE,
Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association, (Ld.)

Bombay, 21st October 1865.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight......... 7 per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight......... 9 ditto.
For 12 months' sight ...... 9 ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings No. 14.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 100 per Share has been made payable at the Office of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association (Limited) within fifteen days from this date.

R. KING GILLAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to the end of December 1865.
2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12½ per share, or 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be paid at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after 20th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders in Bombay will be paid Dividends due at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. Marine Street.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MacLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

NOTICES.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.
Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

MR. P. GRANT, SADDLER, POONA, has, in consequence of his Son's death, closed the Poona Branch' of his business. He, therefore, requests that all Debts, due to him and the late Firm of P. GRANT & SON, be remitted to him, in Bombay, from the 1st of January 1866.

Poona, 26th December 1865.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.—Received by the last Overland Steamer a supply of the finest selected FRUIT, in boxes weighing 5½ lbs. at Rs. 3½ each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

The Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે કમરશીઅલ અશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी बाँबे कमर्शीअल असोशिएशन (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 1 Nesbit Row, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 16th day of January 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M.—

To confirm the following Special Resolution first passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting on the 14th December 1865, viz:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily in pursuance of the Provisions of Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India."

And in the event of such Resolution being confirmed, then to appoint Liquidators, and to fix their remuneration, if any.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th December 1865.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise Rs...	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a BRANCH HOUSE in London, under the name of FORBES & Co., of Bombay, at 6, East India Avenue, London.

The names of the Partners at present in London are, Mr. RICHARD WILLIS and Mr. JAMES PERCY LEITH; in Bombay, Mr. GEORGE FOGGO and Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1865.

NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

R. HOSKIN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—Fresh sweet American FLOUR for SALE on moderate terms. Also fresh American TOBACCO, ¼ lb. and 10 sticks, lately imported.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

THE CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Corporation will be OPENED from MONDAY the 11th instant.

Forms of Transfers may be had on application to the undersigned.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 4th December 1865.

J. BURN,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR,
GENERAL OUTFITTER, &c.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN returning thanks to his numerous Customers, begs to draw attention to the immense stock of WOOLLENS now on hand, comprising every novelty in the London markets.

TWEED SUITS of very good quality from Rs. 30, all shrunk and suitable for general wear.

Every requisite in the Outfitting Department priced moderate and manufactured expressly for the climate.

GENTS' HATS and CAPS in all the new shapes.

BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

Up-Country residents can be supplied with patterns and instructions for self-measurement, and their orders executed punctually, and with despatch.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department under the immediate superintendence of an experienced European Cutter from Buckmasters.

CORDIAL of the BENEDICTINE MONKS of the ABBEY of FECAMP.—This Liqueur, which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER & CHOLERA. May be had of

A. LEGRAND, AINE AT FECAMP.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES, with heat and fire proof roofing. Plans &c. may be seen at our Office

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy*, Rs. 7, *Cash*.

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash*.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) to be trained as salesmen in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

WANTED, a MESSMAN for the Officers' Mess, 33rd Regiment. Terms of Agreement, &c., to be sent to the Mess President, Poona.

Poona, 11th January 1866.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a CONDENSER, in good condition, capable of turning out 200 Gallons Water per day. Apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 12th January 1866.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a good THEODOLITE (Everett's principle) and a DUMPY LEVEL Apply to MR. J. MORRIS, C. E., 31, Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, Corrugated IRON ROOFING of No. 20 or 22 guage. For particulars apply to

28, Meadow Street. A. C. BRICE & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA has been during thirty-five years empathically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, above and in all HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

TREACHER & Co.'s BRANDY (Heart-shaped label) in cases of a dozen each, at Rs. 30.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BEER PORTER, AND STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, as follows:—
Allsopp's Beer bottled by Friend.
Do. Stout do. by do.
Tennent's Beer capsuled.
Do. Stout.
Bass' Beer by Cameron and Saunders.
Barclay's Stout by Do.
Guinness's Stout.
Also a large assortment of Mess and General Oilman's Stores.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE—Received by each Overland Steamer:—
Double Glos'ter. }
Somerset. }
Wiltshire. }
Berkley. } At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.
Chedder. }
Albert. }
Stilton. }
Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland Wiltshire and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.

Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

CHINA TEAS.—Selected by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s tea taster expressly for TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Blacks.	Mixed and Black and with Green.
Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
Souchong.	Do. F. Hyson and finest Hyson.
Orange Pekoe.	
Flowery do.	

The above are in 7 lbs. Catties and 1 lb. tinfoil packets packed in China.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper*.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet*.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review*.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay...............	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee..............	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS. 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co. Bombay.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,
OUT-FITTERS,
10, *Hummum Street*.

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, a good GODOWN. Apply to

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Bombay, September 1865 1, Church Lane.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.

Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for four Bachelors or a Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, near Parell Road. For Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.

J. L. BRODIE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s 13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE,—
HAUT SAUTERNES, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
L D Bussy best COGNAC, of the mark Z, at Rs. 30 per doz.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

JUST LANDED, EX "MARTABAN." a few dozens of Champagne, best vintage of 1857, at Rs. 40 per dozen.

Bombay, 18th July 1865. LEGGATT & Co.

LEGGATT & Co., 15, Rampart Row, have the following WINES and SPIRITS on sale at their Godowns:—

		Rs.	
PORT WINE—a fine old wine	qts.	22	per doz
A good Wine............		18	„
do.	pts.	11	„
CLARETS,—Nos. 1-4 sound Dinner Wines	qts.	18-37	
SPIRITS—Hollands	„	15	„
Brandy—pale	„	20	„
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	„	36	
do.	pts.	16½ to 18	per doz
Curacoa	qts.	36	per doz.
Noyeau	„	34	„
Maraschino	„	34	„
Barsac	„	17	„

LEGGATT & Co. have just landed the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE,	extra quality	qts.	Rs.	40
Do.	dry	„	„	35
Do.	good	„	„	30
SHERRY,	dry	„	„	25
Do.	pale	„	„	25
Do.	do.	„	„	18
CLARET,	Breakfast	„	„	12
BRANDY,	... ...	„	„	20
Do.	... ...	„	„	18

Fort, Rampart Row.

LEGGATT & Co., 15, Rampart Row, offer the following WINES and SPIRITS, shipped by Gledstanes, Coningham & Co:—

		Rs.	
Port Wine, some years in Bottle ...	qts.	26	per doz.
Tent Wine		29	„

FOR SALE.—Apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

		per dozen
BURGUNDY—Red Capsules at	Rs. „	15
Do. white do	„	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts...	„	32
Green Seal, *just arrived* ...	„	48
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„	32
Chateau Beychevelle	„	17
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }	„	32
Good Tiffin pale	„	24

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 24th July 1865.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to
	„	Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA .... „	„	Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad............ „	„	Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. .... „	„	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee .... „	„	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut .... „	„	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality....................	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown..................	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints.........	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.............	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal......................................	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal..	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal..	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule,..	15
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Quarts	33
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac..	34
Do. Brand a Crown......	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal..	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts..................................	36
Do. Pints..	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 186 .

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ON SALE, at the Office of the undersigned, a new medium sized BROUGHAM, by Windover.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—MR. CHEESEMAN having resigned his appointment as Manager of the Company, the Directors have much pleasure in announcing that the services of one of the most experienced Veterinary Surgeons in the Presidency have been engaged from 1st instant, and that the Company are now prepared to undertake THE TREATMENT OF SICK HORSES, THE GRANTING OF CERTIFICATES OF SOUNDNESS, and THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF HORSES ON COMMISSION.

All letters should be addressed to the MANAGER, VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY LIMITED), Byculla.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.

Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

2, Forbes Street. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED.

A very handsome and fashionable new four-seated Boat Sociable on C springs, lamps, pole, and shafts, by McNaught and Smith.

An elegant double-seated new open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shafts, by Thorns.

One handsome Park Phaeton, with lamps and shafts, by Thorns.

JUST LANDED.

A very handsome and fashionable new English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Aldibert, Long Acre, London.

One Ditto Ditto with reversible seat at back, silver furniture and 4 lamps fixed to the body, and splash board, pole bar, and shafts, by Henderson & Co., of Glasgow.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of best Silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness. To be seen at

RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

29th November 1865.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice*.

A very light and fashionable English-built Waggonate with Moveable Tops to make a Dog-Cart with lamps, shaft, pole, and steel pole, chains, by Newton, Long Acre, London.

A ditto handsome full size Meniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on Front with lamps, and pole, by Ablewhite, London.

A very small Landow Socieable with lamps, pole and shaft, by Jones Pattent, Southampton, purposely built to order suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A new English-built open door Shigram with lamps and shift by Thorn.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining samilar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman but owing to his departure to up country, it of of no use to him at present.

A very neat and light four-seated Cab Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A first-rate English-built Malvern Dog-cart, painted dark green, Patent leather flas board, and wing to side aprons, plated rod, and lamps by Newton, Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme*.

A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and bind seat, with Euamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash, to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon*.

One small and light new English built Miniature Broughams with circular Glass in Front with Lamps, by S. Marks.

Four very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by W. C. Williams, and McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four Wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *Naval Brigade*.

Just landed ex *British Nation* and *Helen Scott*.

One New and light Park Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by F. and W. Thorns.

Three handsome and light Cab Buggys with and without C. spring with lamps, by Silk and Son. Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen and J. Henderson, Glasgow.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

(The Property of an a Officer)

A very light and nearly new English-built Cab Buggy with a Set of plated Mounted Harness, by McNaught and Smith.

A second-hand small Mniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front wifh lamps and shaft in perfectly good orders.

ALSO,

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass, shutters, lamps and shaft by Thorn.

A first-rate second-hand English-built high whaled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps by McNaught and Smith.

HORSE FOR SALE.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A serviceable Dark Bay, strong Shigram Horse aged 6 to 7 quite and perfectly sound, this Horse to be seen on a day previous notice to the undersigned.

A very small second hand Meniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on Front with Lamps, pole, and shaft, by

ALSO,

Few very best Hogg skin Hunting Saddles and Bridles by E. Davis, few silver Mounted, very handsome Ladies and Gentlemen Riding Whips.

Few assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Whips.

Just landed ex *Royal Alice*.

A few Sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stiges Buggy Harness, warmled plated on white Metals.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

A new and light Paulunquin Shigram Price Rs. 600.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A fresh batch of plated mounted Buggy, and Dog Cart, Harness same with double buckles and plated Hemes, some of them plain and neat.

A Few sets of very best and highly furnished Carriage Harness with plated on white metals, some of them plain neat with round Rein made by Thorn and Holmes Derby.

A Few pairs of Steel Pole chains, Leather Pole pieces, Leather Socket for Whip large and small size Carriage Rugs, &c. &c.

Few Boxes, Carriage Candles, to be sold retail.

ALSO,

Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.

Bombay, 9th January 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

A FEW transactions are reported to have taken place in New Elphinstones, which declined from Rs. 190 to 170, and close firm at 175 premium. Market dull and declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 2½d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do.	2s. 2¾d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 2¾d. to 2s. 3d.
Calcutta	At sight	98½
Do.	30 days' sight	97¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	96
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	208

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct		
3,000,000	500	25	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	12	......	Alliance Bank	45 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	..	Asiatic Bank Corptn	45 p ct pm.
2,144,400	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal	7,000 p sh.
1,320,000	250	175	8	Bank of India	45 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank	55 p ct pm.
750,000	250	180	......	Bombay City Bank	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	35 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	8	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
3,000,00	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank	40 p ct dis.
800 000	200	200	16	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	[illegible] 60 p c pm
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	Par.
750,000	250	250	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	95 p ct premium.
1,000,000	1,000	250	18	Commercial Bank	16 p ct pm.
1,600,000		200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm n.a
350,000		500	9	Delhi Bank Cor	50 pct pm nm
625,000		250	......	East Indian Bank	29 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	5 p ct pm nm
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	35 p ct dis
600,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk	35 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	100	....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6½ p ct dis.
200,000	100	20	......	London & Bombay B.	14 p ct dis.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank	70 ex-div.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 pctpm nm
600,000	200	60	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000				Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 pct pmnm
....	....	..	..	Guzerat Bank	3 p ct premium

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	100	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co	6,00 p m
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	200 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do	175 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	950 per share.
110,000	2,000	200	......	House and Land Investment Co.	330 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,675 per share.
....	....	1,000	......	Fort Canning	250 pm.
....	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	2,700 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	......	Bombay Ship. Co.	No quotations
280,000	3,000	3,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
80,000	1,000	1,000		Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	
800,000	5,000	1,500		Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	
160,000	4,000	2,500		Prince of W. Slip Co.	
160,000	500	500		Vizagapatam Slip & Foundry Co.	400 per share
		1,000		Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....		1,000		Western India Ship Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

218 pr. ct.		G. I. P. Railway Co Consol. Stock	5 dis
130	2½	Do. new £20 shares.	
1,000	2½	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company.	Par

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			pr. S.		
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited)	No quotations.
30,000	2,000	2,000	......	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company	
55,000	1,300	5,000	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2000	1,750	......	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
....	500	500		The Jaffur Alee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Lt.) 1st issue.	Par.
	250	200		Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
260,000	1,000	1,000	......	Manockjee Petty's Spin. & Weav. Co.	
200,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,500	2,500	......	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	
27,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co.	No quotations.
160,000	5,000	5,000	6 pr ct	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co.	
100,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

			pr. S.		
	11,000	1,800		Apollo Press Co	No quotations
	2,700	300		Colaba Press Co	
257,500	6,250	5,750	850	Fort Press Co	
400,000	2,000	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co.	
30,000	2,000	1,600		Bombay Press Co.	
		1,500		Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	
30,000	3,000	750		Scinde Press Co. Ld. (Kurrachee)	
75,000	3,000	500		Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras)	
70,000	2,000	105		East India Press Co.	
45,000	3,000	500		Victoria Press Co. Madras	
30,000	3,000	1,000		Albert Press Co. Kurrachee	
		650		Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	
100,000	100	25		Locomotive Cotton Press Co (Limited)	
100,000	4,000			Scott Press Co.	
800,000	1,000	225		Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	
30,000	2,500	1,000		Prince of Wales Press Co.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

60,000	500	300		Bombay Contract and Building Co.	No quotations.
80,000	2,000	900		Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	500	250	15	Trescher & Co. (Ld.)	
4,000	500	500		Sea Coffee Co.	
150,000	50	50		Bombay Gas Co.	
115,670	1,000	50		East India Cotton Agency	
45,000	200	100		Khandeish Farming Co.	
250,000	500	100		United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	
3,500	250	200		Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited).	
30,000	1000	500		Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld.)	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan ...... Rs. 88
Sicca ,, Loan 1832-33 ...... ,, 99
Co.'s ,, 1835-36 ...... ,,
,, 1842-43 ...... ,, } 87½
,, 1843-44 ...... ,,
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ...... ,, 102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...... ,, Par.
Five and a half per cent ...... ,, 107

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 226
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 223
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf	,, 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 12th January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Dhollera (New load)	Rs.	440 to 450
Bhownuggur and Mowa	,,	440 to 450
Surat and Broach	,,	420 to 425
Fureunder	,,	320 to 335
Veeraval	,,	330 to 370
Khandeish	,,	300 to 320
Dharwar (Sawginned)	,,	480 to 490
Oomrawattee Akote	,,	400 to 405
Dhollera (April and May)	,,	470 to 475
Oomrawattee (March and April)	,,	445 to 450
Ditto (now ready)	,,	450 to 455
Hinghunghaut (New)	,,	510 to 520

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 6th January, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 13th January 1866:—

LIABILITIES.	6th Jan.	13th Jan.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 104,50,000	Rs. 104,50,000
Subscriptions on account of New Capital	,, 104,03,000	,, 104,03,000
Genl Treasury Balance	,, 93,53,742	,, 73,05,291
Deposits at Head Office	,, 204,06,905	,, 202,24,145
Do at Branches	,, 48,71,650	,, 49,79,717
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 2,49,683	,, 2,48,423
Reserve	,, 10,56,983	,, 10,56,983
Sundries	,, 3,25,879	,, 4,93,167
	Rs. 571,17,837	Rs. 551,59,726
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 94,11,063	Rs. 94,79,062
Credit Accounts at Do	,, 69,45,195	,, 66,66,174
Bills Discounted at Do	,, 230,83,771	,, 229,63,655
Dead Stock	,, 7,56,676	,, 7,56,676
Stamps	,, 13,091	,, 23,180
Balances with Agents	,, 19,08,901	,, 19,42,649
Sundries	,, 9,38,537	,, 7,03,303
Govt. Reserve Cash	,, 53,53,743	,, 33,05,291
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,, 52,01,116	,, 47,86,571
Do. Branches	,, 41,56,135	,, 45,33,165
	Rs. 571,17,837	Rs. 551,59,726

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.

Adams, Major General, Staff, from England.
Curzon, Lieutenant and Adjutant, Staff, from England.
Slade, Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Lancers, from England.
Hebbert, Lieutenant H., Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Hemsted, Lieutenant E., 109th Foot, on duty, from Aden.
Ker, Major T. D., 6th Regiment N. I., on furlough, from Europe.
Dods, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Nesbitt, Ensign E., 33rd Foot, on duty, from Home.
Waghorn, Staff Assistant Surgeon H., Medical Staff, on duty, from Aldershot.
Wakefield, Staff Assistant Surgeon W., Medical Department, on duty, from Aldershot.
Kemp, Assistant Surgeon R. D., Medical Department, on duty, from Southampton.
Balfour, Deputy Inspector General E., Medical Establishment, from ——.
Crocker, Major, 27th Foot, to attend Court of Survey, from Kurrachee.
Furse, Captain G. A., 42nd Highlanders, to attend Court of Survey, from ——.
Sutherland, Lieutenant S. S., Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Dickson, Major W. D., Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Neemuch.
Hennell, Lieutenant R., attached 19th Regiment N. I., to join, to Baroda.
Heath, Ensign, 33rd Foot, to Poona.
Sutherland, Lieutenant S. S., Bombay Staff Corps, to Europe.
Balfour, Deputy Inspector General E., Medical Establishment, to Ellichpore.
Phelps, Captain A., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.
Faulknor, Major A., 4th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Mhow.
Hailes, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mhow.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 13th January.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated 1st January.—By the Brigadier General Commanding the Deesa Brigade, appointing Lieutenant Fisher, 49th Foot, to Command Mount Aboo Sanitarium, from the 2nd to 10th December 1865, (both days inclusive).

Dated 5th January.—By Brigadier General T. Tapp, C.B., appointing Captain Galloway, Staff Corps, to act as Interpreter to the Wing of the 49th Foot, on its march to Deesa.

Captain A. P. Davies, Cadre 3rd Europeans, is appointed Wing Officer 29th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Sandwith, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Aden.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Lieutenant and Adjutant R. P. Chambers, 5th Regiment N. L. I., from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India.)

Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

Major C. Baldwin, Deputy Commissioner of Nursingpore in the Central Provinces, has obtained 3 weeks' leave of absence from the 15th March 1866, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Lieutenants J. E. Alexander and C. A. Bayley, of the Royal Artillery, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in Berar.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain Browne William Ryall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Lucknow, for 20 months.

Lieutenant Henry George Saunders, of the late 3rd European Regiment, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

Major (Brevet Colonel) Henry Wylie Norman, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, for 12 months, with effect from the 25th December 1865, the date of departure of the steam ship *Delhi*.

Lieutenant Colonel William Fullerton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Sirhind Division, for 20 months.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 25th December 1865:—

Lieutenant Colonel H. K. Burne, Deputy Secretary, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Colonel H. W. Norman, C. B., or until further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel B. E. Bacon, 1st Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary, vice Lieutenant Colonel Burne.

Major A. B. Johnson, 2nd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary, vice Lieutenant Colonel Bacon.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. James Kelly, M.D., to be an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal.

With reference to Government General Orders Nos. 900 and 1092 of the 3rd October and 23rd November last, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the temporary arrangements for the Command of the Troops during the continuance of operation in Bhootan shall cease from the 15th instant; and Brigadier General J. M. B. F. Tytler, C. B., will revert from that date to the Command of the Eastern Frontier Brigade as a Brigadier General of the 1st Class.

The duties of Brigadier General W. W. Turner, C. B., with the Force serving in Bhootan, will also cease from the same date.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Cavalry.—Assistant Surgeon J. Ince, temporarily attached to the 4th Sikh Infantry, to the medical charge, vice Assistant Surgeon Constant, M. D., appointed to the 6th Infantry.

The following promotions by Brevet are made under the operation of Government General Order No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Late 49th Native Infantry.—Major Robertson Larkins.

Late 15th Native Infantry.—Major George Gibson Anderson.

Late 69th Native Infantry.—Major Edward Tulloch.

To be Majors.

Staff Corps.—Captain William Robert Gordon.

Late 56th Native Infantry.—Captain Walter Henry Smith.

Late 54th Native Infantry.—Captain Danvers Henry Osborn.

To be Captains.

Late 28th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant John Skynner Walters.

Late 2nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Francis Frederick Rowcroft.

Late 57th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Harry DeBrett.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Thomas Richard Devereux Bingham.

Late 24th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant George Nicholson Saunders.

Late 67th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Henry Loftus Alexander Tottenham.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre of late 22nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) Thomas Quin, to be Captain, vice Captain (Major in Staff Corps) F. K. Bacon, retired.

Surgeon David Scott, M. D., of the Bengal Medical Department, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for Idia, dated 24th November 1865, is published for general information:—

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 24th November 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following appointments, viz:—

Colonel Frank Adams, C. B., Lieutenant Colonel, on half-pay, late 28th Foot, at present serving as a Brigadier General at Aldershot, to be placed upon the Staff of the Army in India as a Major General, with local rank, with a view to his succeeding to the Command of a Division in Bombay, vice Major General Sir C. T. van Straubenzee, who resigns.

Colonel Daniel Rainier, Lieutenant Colonel, 98th Foot, to be placed upon the Staff of the Army in India as a Major General with local rank, with a view to his succeeding to the Command of a Division in Bengal, vice Major General Sir John Garvock, K.C.B., who resigns.—I have, &c.,

C. WOOD.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 29th December 1865.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Fyzabad, on Wednesday, the 29th day of November 1865, private Martin Madden, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—That he, the said Private Martin Madden, being a soldier of H. M.'s British Army, serving at Fyzabad, did, on the 21st of October, commit rape, by having sexual intercourse with ——————, a girl under the age of ten years, to wit, of the age of nine years, and no months and thirteen days.

Finding.—The Court finds the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him, but the Court finds that the age of —————— was eight years, eleven months, and twenty-one days, and not nine years, and no months and thirteen days, as exhibited in the charge.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner to penal servitude for the term of five years, and further begs to recommend that he be discharged with ignominy, and be also marked with the letters B. C. as provided for in the twenty-fifth section of the Mutiny Act.

C. I. WRIGHT, Colonel,
Royal Artillery, President

Fyzabad, 2nd December 1865.

The finding and sentence are approved and confirmed.

W. R. MANSFIELD, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—The recommendation for discharge with ignominy, and the marking with the letters B. C., is not approved and confirmed, because the trial being one for a criminal offence under the provisions of the Mutiny Act, it was not competent to the Court to recommend a military punishment which cannot be legally awarded by H. M.'s Courts of ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction within H. M.'s dominions in India.

W. R. MANSFIELD, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 30th December 1865.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions:—

106th Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Durham Anstruther, to be Captain, vice Captain D. A. W. Jopp, who resigns his commission.

106th Foot.—Ensign Alfred Lionel McNair to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant R. D. Anstruther, promoted.

7th Hussars.—Captain George Joy, from the 1st Battalion 18th Foot, to be Captain, vice Captain H. O. Johnes, who exchanges.

1st Battalion 18th Foot.—Captain Herbert O. Johnes, from the 7th Hussars, to be Captain, vice Captain G. Joy, who exchanges.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his Commission, of Ensign Cecil William Betham, 55th Foot, subject to approval by Her Majesty.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Major J. Y. Gowan, Staff Corps, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate General, Sirhind Division, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel W. Fullerton, proceeding on sick leave to England.

SHIPPING.

	ARRIVAL.		
JAN.			
45 Flying Foam	Mesnard	Newcastle, Aug. 25.	
	DEPARTURES.		
JAN.			
15 Comorin (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee.	
Behar (s)	Blake	China.	
Oriflamme	Smith	Liverpool.	
City of Agra	Sleigh	Liverpool.	

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S.S. *Cheduba*, W. H. Parker, bound to Coast and Calcutta.
S. S. *Sydney*, G. Lovewell, bound to Aden, Suez, Judda, and Hoodeida.
Brig *Letitia*, Nacoda, bound to Demaun.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Robert Seddon*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Victor Amedie*, for Purnambuco.
S. S. *John Bright*, for Singapore.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 9th, ships *Zemindar*, and *Durham*.
DEPARTURES.—January 8th, ships *Cardross*, *Dominion*, and a Brig (numbers undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 7th, French steamer *Erymanthe*, from Calcutta; January 9th, *Medway*, from Calcutta.
DEPARTURES.—January 7th, French steamer *Erymanthe*, for Calcutta; January 8th, ship *Tartar*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, TWO (2) NATIVE CLERKS, of active habits, and accustomed to general Office Work. Apply to FLETCHER AND MITCHELL, Boree Bunder.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per *Mogul*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Bombay, 15th January 1866.

FIRST BATTALION FOURTH (KING'S OWN) ROYAL REGIMENT.—The Inhabitants of Bombay are respectfully informed that the PRINTING OFFICE of the above Regiment having received a large assortment of NEW TYPE from England, it is now enabled to execute LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in all its branches, at fixed charges, which may be obtained on enquiry at the Office.
N. B.—All orders punctually attended to.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, an active and intelligent ACCOUNTANT, accustomed to Mercantile Book-keeping by double-entry. Salary Rs. 250 per month with prospect of advance. None but thoroughly competent and experienced Clerks should answer this Advertisement. Written applications, stating previous employment &c., will be received up to the 22nd instant.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Forbes Street, 15th Jan. 1866.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An AUCTION SALE will be held at the Company's premises, Girgaum, on SATURDAY the 20th instant, at 11 A. M., when a lot of Teak Slabs and Log-ends will be submitted for sale. *Terms*—A deposit of 25 per cent to be made on the ground and the balance before removal. The lots to be removed within seven days, or they will be resold and the deposit forfeited.
GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW SHARES.—Owing to the exceptional state of the Money Market, the Directors have decided to extend the period for payment of 1st Call on new Shares from this date till 31st January current. Such Shares as are not taken up by that day will be forfeited absolutely and without further notice.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th January 1866.

LOST, on the 30th of December, a PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE for 10 Shares of the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank, (Limited) numbered 14864 to 73, standing in the name of SHA SAKERLAL BUGWANDASS, upon which the 2nd Call for Rupees 20 has been paid by me. Any person who may find it is requested to bring to the house of BHOGILAL NUNDLAL at Calbadavie, and he will be handsomely rewarded. Persons are hereby warned not to buy it.
SAKERLAL BHUGWANDASS.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors, at a Meeting held in London on the 12th ultimo, have declared a dividend of 5 per cent (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 31st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 16th Jan. 1866. ROBT CAMPBELL, Agent.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries, No. 2 Dean Lane, Fort, on the 23rd January next, to consider the following special Resolutions:—
1. That No. 18 of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words, "by the High Court of Judicature" the words "by Liquidators" be inserted.
2. That No. 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.
3. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
By order,
BLACKWELL & Co., Secretaries.
15th January 1866.

FOR SALE, a COFFEE ESTATE, situated in the healthy, pleasant, and picturesque province of Coorg, about 7 miles from Mercara, the chief Civil and Military station of the district. The main road leading from Mercara to Codlpett and Munzerabad runs at a distance of only 2 miles from the Estate, and is connected with it by a planter's road, on which Carts can travel with safety.
The Estate comprises 271 acres, as per Government survey certificate, but in reality much more. Of this 120 acres have been carefully planted and are in partial bearing—21 acres have been cleared and made ready for planting next season—30 acres form fine grazing land, and the remainder is dense forest. The soil has been pronounced by several experienced planters as capitally adapted for Coffee.
The Estate is well sheltered by ranges of mountains on all sides. There is a temporary Bungalow and Cooly lines, and a good supply of tools on the plantation.
The title is secured by a grant, and the Government right to the timber in the forest has been waved.
For further particulars apply by letter or in person to MR. W. JENNINGS Mercara, Coorg; or to the Agent, Bangalore Bank, Bangalore.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Wednesday	17th	1h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday	24th	1h. 45m. A.M.
Full Moon, Wednesday	31st	1h. 20m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	16	Moon passes 5°5' N. of Jupiter. at 3-25 A.M.	6 38	5 42	10 43	11 4	12th Jan. 1866. Time 8h 1m. 26s.5.
Wed.	17	New Moon at 1-28 A.M.	6 38	5 43	11 22	11 42	
Thurs.	18	Day breaks at 5-59 A.M.	6 38	5 44	—	0 2	
Fri.	19	Twilight lasts 39m.	6 34	5 44	0 21	0 39	
Sat.	20	Venus rises at 6.4 A.M.	6 38	5 45	0 59	1 17	
Sun.	21	3d Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 45	1 35	1 55	
Mon.	22	Neptune sets at 10-31 P.M.	6 38	5 46	2 18	2 40	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 8TH TO THE 14TH JANUARY 1866, inclusive.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum	Rain in Inches.
Jan.								
8	29·999	29·883	66·3	77·2	63·9	67.7	...	...
9	30·053	,, 953	67·6	82·5	64·9	71·2	...	...
10	,, 038	,, 948	70·1	82·9	66·4	73·5	..	...
11	,, 037	,, 923	69.3	80·5	65·4	71·7	...	...
12	,, 048	,, 922	69·8	78.0	68·3	71·5	...	...
13	,, 025	,, 909	68·0	78·3	65.4	67·2	...	...
14								

Jan. 8—Cirri scattered throughout after 6 A. M.; dew.
9—Clouded with cirri; hazy; slight dew.
10—A few clouds in hor; light breezes in the evening.
11—Cloudless; light mist; dew at night.
12— do. do.
13—A few cirri in the evening; slight dew.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...	Rs. 23 4	per Annum (in advance).
,,	2 8	per Month.
Town Edition.	,, 20 0	per Annum (in advance).
,,	,, 2 0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each	,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY,
No. IV. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.
"Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 5	KURRACHEE	Jan. 10
AGRA	Jan. 9	LAHORE	Jan. 6
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 10	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	Nov. 25	MAURITIUS	Dec. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 28	MADRAS	Jan. 10
BANGALORE	Jan. 10	MALTA	Dec. 21
CALCUTTA	Jan. 9	MEERUT	Jan. 9
CAPE	Nov. 18	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 4
CEYLON	Dec. 30	OUDH	Jan. 6
COCHIN	Jan. 6	PENANG	Dec. 25
DELHI	Jan. 9	PUNJAUB	Jan. 6
FRANCE	Dec 19	SUEZ	Dec. 30
HONGKONG	Dec. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1866.

THE question which the *Times of India* intended to raise in the middle of 1864 when its then reverend editor assailed the reputation and conduct of Mr. Howard, Director of Public Instruction, was whether an officer holding that high Government appointment was at liberty to reap any personal profit out of labours which were intended to raise the system of education in this Presidency. It must be admitted that the principle was one of great public importance, and coming therefore fairly within the limits of newspaper controversy; and the considerations it involved were such as to awaken a wide disparity of opinion. Moreover, it was a question that was not likely to be suggested to any journalist as a purely philosophical problem; on the contrary it was of a nature to excite public discussion only in connection with some strong personal illustration, and that illustration Mr. Howard has been unfortunate enough to render. Had our contemporary merely canvassed the principle underlying Mr. Howard's publishing transactions on its great and broad public grounds alone, Mr. Howard is too sensible a man and too able a lawyer to have carried its comments on a question on which a conscientious difference of opinion was a very natural thing into the High Court to be adjudicated upon there; or if he had, our contemporary would have had to chronicle a very different termination to the suit. It was the scaffolding of collateral personalities with which the public principle was surrounded in the columns of the *Times of India*—and with which the public principle had really nothing whatever to do—that led to the judicial enquiry not into the legality of an officer in Mr. Howard's position retaining the copyright in school books written by himself, but into the truth of the motives and imputations which were attributed to, and cast upon him. Mr. Justice Couch in his calm and impartial judgment dismisses the public principle for which our contemporary was contending with the curt remark that "it is not a question in this suit;" so that in point of fact it stands just where it was two years ago, and our contemporary through the long war of litigation has not been vindicating any public question at all. The imputations which were thrown against Mr. Howard were *First*, that he disparaged the books previously in use that he might introduce books of his own for his own personal profit. This the Court held to be untrue, and looking to Mr. Howard's published reports unjustifiable. *Second.* That the services of various gentlemen in connection with the Educational Department were laid under contribution while Mr. Howard pocketed the proceeds of their official labour. This the Court also held to be not true, with the further remark that the writer might have known it was not true if he had exercised ordinary care. *Third.* That Mr. Howard pilfered wholesale from McCulloch's series and the Irish books which had been previously in use. The Court held that the criticism of the books, "was not honestly written and that the writer of it was not acting in good faith, but was misrepresenting the facts in order to lay a foundation" for certain observations on Mr. Howard's conduct. *Fourth.* That Mr. Howard resorted with a dishonourable motive to dishonourable means of increasing the price of the books "as soon as they were well launched." This the Court held to be false and defamatory. *Fifth.* That Mr. Howard received a commission from an inferior class of men in return for appointing them to offices in the Educational Department; in other words sold appointments. The defendant himself admitted this insinuation to be unjustifiable and offered to pay Rs. 2,000 for publishing it. *Sixth.* That (hypothetically, however,) Mr. Howard had secretly injured others by writing to Government private and confidential stabs at the reputation of public officers. The Court did not see "any foundation for the insinuation here made, or any ground for thinking that the writer *honestly* believed it to be true." And again: "It appears to have been *recklessly, and, in law, maliciously* made." In all, there were six libels which were found to have been committed by our contemporary.

It is necessary thus to analyse the charges brought against Mr. Howard in order to show the real position occupied by our contemporary in the recent action for libel. It will be seen how widely that journal had trespassed beyond the simple question of, whether the Director of Public Instruction or Government had the right to any school-books written by the former, and how that question had dwindled in the mind of the author of the libellous articles from that which is really a public question, into the charge of a whole series of corrupt practices by Mr. Howard. We believe that that gentleman threw himself open to a good deal of honest criticism when he resumed a right (if it be a right) which he had relinquished; but our contemporary now pays the penalty of putting forth statements before the public "not honestly written," of "not acting in good faith," of "misrepresenting facts," nay even of making "malicious" imputations. If we could believe that our contemporary had fallen a sacrifice to anything like an unjust restriction upon the liberty of the press, our own functions and necessities as journalists would have ensured him our sympathy. No principle, however, in any way specially affecting the liberty of the press was involved in the late trial; and a "stab at any man's reputation" is not to be held as privileged merely because it is administered in type, while those which are delivered "privately and confidentially" are to be held up to public odium and become food for violent denunciations in a public journal. Nay, if it even appeared that the writer had been acting solely with a view to the public interests and had during the heat of newspaper controversy inadvertently given utterance to expressions which were not quite justifiable, he might have had a just claim to be reckoned a public martyr. It is true it was said that it was in the "interest of education" that a "short public enquiry" was demanded. But the most damaging part of the whole judgment is that in which Mr. Justice Couch deliberately declares his belief that this enquiry, thrust with so much speciosity before the public, was not the object of the writer at all, and that the article was not written in good faith, with the view of obtaining any public enquiry whatever. Thus the *Times of India*, calling in vehement language for a public investigation that the "poor scholars" of the Presidency might be saved from the "licensed oppressor," is calmly told from the bench of the High Court that their loud protestation is a sham.

We do not deem it necessary to comment here upon the question raised by Mr. Howard in resuming the copyright of his books. It will undoubtedly become a question for the consideration of Government, and its own importance will command public attention when the proper time comes.

IN a great and scattered dominion like the British Empire, there is necessarily a certain community of interest among the different dependencies arising out of their common relation to the Central Government; and any instance of misdirection of this central control which acts injuriously upon one of the distant members of the complicated system, must more or less be felt by all the rest. We cannot help thinking that the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government at home towards the Governor of Jamaica is calculated to cause serious misgivings among British officers employed in her service in all parts of the empire, as to whether they will obtain that assistance and support from home which is requisite for the efficient discharge of their duties; and thus seriously imperil the administration of colonial affairs in all parts of the world. For it is hardly necessary to say that officials in high position in any colony, having troops at their disposal and a population to maintain order among, incur a most fearful responsibility in undertaking such a task under any circumstances; and a responsibility which no officer of character and honour would consent to submit to, unless he were sure of reasonable and faithful support from the Queen's Government in England if ever events should unhappily call for any severe or conspicuous exercise of the authority entrusted to him. Such events always produce popular clamour at home, and against this popular clamour it is one of the first duties of a Colonial office, or an Indian office, to protect its deputies and its legates in all cases where it is possible to do so, or where they have not very unmistakeably and gravely erred.

All the world was horror-struck not many weeks back by the intelligence of a formidable negro insurrection, very hideous in its details of outrage and assassination, having broken out in the island of Jamaica; and the question was on every one's lips, "has the Governor of that Colony means to suppress it? because he clearly had not time to send elsewhere for further assistance, and must act at once. To this was added the next and most natural question, "Has the Governor the firmness to suppress it?" Another mail brought to the intense relief of every one the answer to these anxious enquiries. Governor Eyre had both; and the promptness and energy which he displayed in a very difficult crisis were such as to call forth the admiration of all unprejudiced persons. The rebellion which proved to be not a mere riot or a local disturbance, but an organised and systematic attempt to make Jamaica a second Saint Domingo, and expelling the whites altogether keep the island in possession of the black population—was successfully quelled; a pitched battle took place between the Queen's troops and the insurgents, in which it is said that some 1,500 of the rebels were killed; the principal ringleaders and organisers of the conspiracy were apprehended, brought to a court martial and promptly executed; and peace and order were in a few days restored throughout the island. All sensible men at once and simultaneously declared that the Governor had done his duty faithfully and well, and merited such reward as would testify to the gratitude of his country towards a man who had rescued a comparatively small handful of his countrymen from mortal peril at the hands of a large savage population among whom they dwelt; and who had had the moral courage to face, in discharge of his duty, the awful responsibility of bloodshed, where bloodshed had become unhappily inevitable.

Under these circumstances, it is with no small consternation and astonishment that we learn the next fact in this strange history. For these services, Governor Eyre has been suspended from his Government, and a commission of officers headed by Sir Henry Storks, who has been summoned from Malta for the purpose, sent out to hold an enquiry into the circumstances. Sir Henry, in addition to his functions as Commissioner and temporary Governor of the island, holds also the military command in supercession of General O'Connor, the Commander-in-Chief; and before this commission, Mr. Eyre is virtually placed on his trial, in the island which he has been used to govern, and in the midst of the people whom he no longer rules.

And what is the occasion for this extraordinary treatment of so deserving a public servant? Is there any suspicion of foul play in the back ground, of circumstances kept secret, to justify it? Is there even any general expression of public opinion in England to excuse it? Neither. Mr. Bright did indeed make a hasty speech after dinner in which he called Mr. Eyre a murderer, on grounds which would have equally justified him in applying the same reproach to the name of Lord Clyde or of Sir Hugh Rose; and a deputation of philanthropists, containing some individuals noted for genuine but not always wisely directed benevolence, proceeded to White Hall and had a rather noisy interview with Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial Secretary; but as for any general call for enquiry, much less for the suspension of the Governor, on the part of the public and the press, we look for any sympton of it in vain. We must candidly say, we are at a loss to imagine what can have been Lord Russel's motive in advising Her Majesty to take so extraordinary—and as we, living in an important dependency of the British Empire, cannot help thinking—so unjust and impolitic a step. The very circumstances of the indictment alleged against Governor Eyre by the violent philanthropists who are so eager for his execution as a murderer, conclusively prove that the rebellion was exceedingly formidable. They declare that 1,500 negroes were killed and that a road was for eight miles impassable with the dead bodies. Then, we say, there must have been a stubborn fight, or this could never by any possibility have occurred. Let alone the difficulty of supposing that officers in command of British troops would have employed them in massacring an unarmed and unresisting crowd, the statement itself involves a physical as well as a moral impossibility. It is perfectly inconceivable that so many people could have been killed, had they been unemployed spectators anxious to conceal themselves and escape. They must have resisted the troops, and done so with some resolution and firmness, or the ground could not have been thus covered with their dead bodies. And if there was, as the allegation of the Governor's opponents themselves thus plainly shows, an obstinate struggle, then nothing more is needed to vindicate the Governor for the part he took; for there must have been a general and deep-seated conspiracy against the British power to account for it. A handful of English settlers defending their lives against a crowd of half-savage negroes, literally in some cases thirsting for their blood—this was the community whom Mr. Eyre had to protect; and because he protected them effectually, he is placed on his trial as though he had committed a crime. Even if an enquiry were called for, he need not have been suspended; but in truth it was not called for. There was nothing to enquire into, beyond what the official papers from Jamaica supplied; and what Government should have done was to collect this information in the regular manner, assuring Mr. Eyre of their support both now and at the opening of Parliament, when they might fairly concede the enquiry if there were a general demand for it, at the same time that they expressed their continued confidence in an officer who had so zealously and so successfully defended the colony committed to his care.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* records the following:—Diplomatic Difficulty.—A diplomatic negotiation, which, though not very important, was of great interest to the parties concerned, has lately taken place between Prussia and Holland. A few weeks ago Count Bylandt, the newly-appointed Dutch representative at Berlin, left the Hague with his family on his way to Prussia. All went well until they reached the Prussian frontier, where the custom-house officials immediately passed all the luggage without inquiry, acording to diplomatic custom, but raised an objection with regard to the Countess's little dog. The regulations in reference to the cattle plague were, they said, so stringent that they could not admit the dog on Prussian territory unless it underwent quarantine. In vain the Countess implored them not to separate her from her little favourite; the officials were obdurate, and the quarantine was not raised until a diplomatic intervention induced the authorities at Berlin to order the dog to be given up. It is stated that this little affair has not interrupted the friendly relations between the two countries.

THE *Hurkaru*:—The monthly statement of accounts that have been received in the office of the Comptroller General of Accounts up to the 3rd instant, has been submitted to Government; and we find that notwithstanding the so much vaunted simplicity of the new system of auditing and accounting, the accounts are much behind, nay just as much, if not more, than what they were under the old system. For, only five officers have been able to render their returns up to October 1865, and they are the Accountants General of British Burmah, Bombay, Bengal and Madras, and the Treasury Account Department of the Comptroller General's own office. Two are up to September 1865, and they are the Accountant General Punjab and the Deputy in the Central Provinces. But this Deputy would appear to be a most extraordinary officer, for while he has rendered his accounts for September, he has not as yet sent in the return for the July preceding. There is one up to August and another up to July. The Military, Postal, and Electric Telegraph Departments have sent up to May 1865, only while from the Public Works Departments none have been received at all. What is the cause of this great delay in all Departments? The new system was introduced in May 1865, and ample time was given to have it fully carried out.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 6TH JAN. 4-35 P. M.

Cotton market dull and inactive, but prices unchanged.
Sales 8,000 bales.
Stock 442,632 bales.
Bengal Cotton 13d.
Consols 87½.

A military revolt has broken out in Spain, General Prim and Carlos Latarc head the insurgents. Martial law has been proclaimed in Madrid.

The Treaty of Commerce has been ratified between Austria and England. All prohibitory duties are abolished, and goods are to be admitted under duties not exceeding 25 per cent. of their value.

Mexican advices report that a revolution has broken out against Maximilian.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

GALLE, 15TH JANUARY.

ARRIVED steamer *Ottawa* from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 18th, and Penang 10th January.

China is still in an unsatisfactory state, and the rebellions are causing much anxiety to the Government.

The differences at Court are amicably settled, and Prince Kung seems to exercise the functions of Prime Minister satisfactorily.

Sir Rutherford Alcock has arrived at the Capital, but nothing further has as yet transpired.

In Japan there are still elements that give sufficient grounds of fear of local disturbances.

The powerful Princes are steadily filling their Arsenals, increasing their Navy, and improving in military tactics.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 18TH DECEMBER.

THE loyal and orderly transference of Belgian allegiance to their new sovereign, and the fact that the Emperor Napoleon has been the first to offer his affectionate condolences and good wishes to Leopold II., have put a period to the deluge of speculations on the coming downfall of the little kingdom which so many pens have been industriously representing as incapable of surviving the veteran statesman just gathered to his fathers. The Belgian Constitution prescribes the taking of the oath of fidelity to that instrument, by the new king, previous to his accession; and vests the supreme power of the Government, during the few days interregnum, between the death of the sovereign and the accession of his successor, in the Ministers and the Parliament. Leopold II., therefore, though hailed as a member of the group of European Majesties, and receiving, as such, the condolence of his brother sovereigns, as well as addresses innumerable from every part of Belgium, did not really enter upon the dignities and responsibilities of Royalty until after the ceremony of yesterday.

The last hours of King Leopold, during which he retained the full use of his faculties, were passed with his children, ministers, and intimate friends about him. The death-agony had come on so suddenly that it was feared he could not survive for the meeting of the Council of State; but having rallied, he had an interview with the Prime Minister, and then, feeling that his hour was approaching, he sent for his children. He exhorted the Duke de Brabant to reign kindly and justly, to avoid partisanship, and to live for the welfare and freedom of the country. Then came the painful leave-taking, the old monarch weeping, and his sons and the Duchess de Brabant unable to control the violence of their emotions, though repeatedly entreated to do so by the King, his little grand-children were lifted on to the bed, and fervently blessed by the dying man, who then lay with one hand locked in that of the weeping Duchess as she knelt beside the bed, and the other pressed on his heart, as if in pain, until, at length, he fell into a sort of doze, in which his spirit passed painlessly away. On the following day, a simple but touching funeral service was performed in the mortuary chamber, and the coffin was carried out, by torch light, and placed in the hearse which conveyed it from the Palace of Laeken to that of Brussels. A dense and silent crowd being assembled along the whole of the way, every window and balcony being full of spectators, and almost every house hung with black. This silent *cortege*, consisting of the hearse, the local authorities, the king's favourite pastors and friends in a few Court-carriages, preceded, followed, and escorted by troops of the Line and the Civic Guard, slowly making its way by torchlight through the silent and regretful crowd, seems to have been a very imposing spectacle. The king's sons, who had accompanied the coffin to the door of the palace, remained at Laeken; the coffin being received at the door of the palace at Brussels by the Ministers and great functionaries of State. The coffin was covered with a magnificent pall, and placed in one of the rooms on the ground-floor of the palace, filled up as a *chapelle ardente*, where, guarded by the household troops, it lay in State through the week, visited by hundreds of thousands; the late sovereign being not only held in grateful veneration for the leading part he has taken in consolidating the independence, and developing the prosperity of his adopted country, but being personally beloved for his goodness, kindness, and uprightness as a man.

The funeral took place on Saturday, the 16th instant; the city of Brussels having put itself into mourning for the occasion. All the shops, even those of the suburbs, were closed; and nearly all the houses were hung with black. The late king having been allied by blood, alliance, or friendship, with all the reigning houses of Europe, the assemblage of Royal personages, and of special representatives of crowned heads, gathered in Brussels on that day, was almost unprecedented. Among those who thus paid the last tribute of respect to the old monarch whose disappearance has called forth such universal regret, were the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, the King of Portugal, Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Louis of Hesse, Archduke William of Austria, Grand-Duke of Baden, Princes of Nassau, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxony, Wurtemburg, and Hollenzollern-Sigmaringen, and the Dukes de Nemours and d'Aumale, and Prince de Joinville: all the Courts were represented by special envoys.

The funeral car was an immense structure draped with black, surmounted with the royal insignia, the royal cloak of red velvet and ermine, and displaying the armorial bearings of the king of Belgium, and of the nine Belgian provinces. Two shields, adorned with oak-leaves and laurels, bore, one the date of the king's accession, the other that of his death. At the four corners of the car were four urns in which incense was burning.

The *cortege* set out for Laeken at 11 o'clock, amidst a salvo of 101 guns. What with the ministers, public functionaries, deputations of the great bodies of the State, the authorities of Brussels, the deputations of provinces, communes, universities, private societies, &c., the troops, the diplomatic bodies, &c., the procession was three hours in passing; no drums or music being heard, but a solemn silence prevailing the whole time, broken only by the deep tolling of the bells of all the churches, and the cannon fired off every five minutes.

A temporary building, hung with black, and containing a lofty catafalque, had been erected outside the village-church; in the wall of which an opening had been made to allow the body of the Protestant king to be carried to the Royal vault, without passing through the church-doors; as the coffin was carried into this building the pupils of the Conservatory sang a hymn. Pastor Vent then delivered an oration, and threw a handful of earth on the coffin, reciting the Protestant service for the dead; a Psalm was then sung, and the coffin was carried into the church, and deposited in the vault, beside that of Leopold's second wife, Queen Louise, who was buried there fifteen years ago. The entrance to the vault was closed up, the persons present withdrew, and the imposing ceremony terminated.

So much for the crowning glory of earthly honours and proprieties, a Royal funeral!

The new king took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution yesterday; he was received, as also the new queen who presented her little son to the Chambers, with the utmost enthusiasm.

The late king was very fond of France, and greatly enjoyed his visit to this city early last summer. He went about amusing himself with the sights and sounds of this lively capital, without retinue, or any insignia of his rank; and was several times seen, by those who knew him, admiring the charming displays in the shop-windows, or sipping a cup of coffee in the fashionable *cafés*. One day he strolled into the Cafe du Helder, which is much frequented by the officers of the French army. All the tables were occupied, but the king, espying one at which a gentleman was seated alone, asked permission of the latter to share it with him. "With pleasure," returned the gentleman, who was an officer, and judging from the appearance of the king that he was a military man, he added, "without doubt, you also wear the uniform?" "Yes," replied the king, "and you are, I am sure, among the higher grades?" "Yes, my grade is rather high." "I beg your pardon, general, for such you must be, for my curiosity," said the officer respectfully, and feeling rather embarassed at his own familiarity, as he began to think that he might be talking to one of his superiors. "General!" said the king, as he sipped his coffee, "better than that!" The officer thought his new acquaintance was jesting, and began to look angry, when there arrived a third person who, after bowing to the king, began to speak to him in a low tone, but audibly enough for the officer to overhear the word "Sire." The king now rose to follow the new comer, but seeing from the surprised look of the officer that his own rank was discovered, said, "You now know what uniform I wear. If you would like to make farther acquaintance with me, come to Brussels on your next leave of absence, and we will drink together to the prosperity of France which I love, and to the glory of the French army which I admire."

The young king of Portugal, on passing *incognito* through Paris a few days ago, contrived a charming surprise for Rossini, the illustrious *maestro*. A Portuguese gentleman of high rank here, called on Rossini, and requested permission to bring to him a young countryman of his, who was extremely desirous to make his acquaintance. The old composer having graciously assented, the gentleman speedily returned, accompanied by a handsome young man, with a most intelligent face and charming manners. A very animated conversation soon sprung up, the stranger discussing music and musical matters in a way that showed him to be thoroughly at home on the subject. "Do you play on any instrument?" asked the composer. "I sing, and play on four instruments," replied the stranger. "Indeed," returned Rossini, "that is like your king! His Majesty's father, Don Ferdinand, who came to see me last year, told me that the king is not only an excellent singer but a most thorough musician, and plays on just that number of instruments. In fact, I often drink their healths in a glass of the excellent port he graciously sent me." The visitor then smiled and said simply, "I am the king of Portugal." Rossini, greatly surprised, would fain have treated the young sovereign with the respect due to his rank, but the king, to put an end to all idea of etiquette sat down to the piano, and played the *trio* from *William Tell*, the famous *duo* from the same opera, several things from Verdi and Donizetti, and some airs from *Marta*, conversing with excellent taste and judgment on the peculiarities of those masters. At last, in rising to take leave, he expressed the pleasure the visit had afforded him, and requested permission to send to the *maestro* the insignia of the Order of Merit lately instituted in Portugal. Dr. Richard Wagner, whose hideous cacophonies have so completely failed to win the sympathies of Parisian critics to the "Music of the Future," but who has a fervent admirer in the young king of Bavaria, has just been advised by his Royal patron to spend a few months in foreign travel. As it is hardly probable that this sentence of exile can have been pronounced in defference to any dislike of his subjects to the music which sets the teeth of all lovers of melody on edge, the version which attributes Dr. Wagner's disgrace to the manœuvres of the ultramontane party may perhaps be correct. That party is bitterly resentful of the recent recognition of Italy by the Bavarian government; and as the Royal Chapel Master is believed to have greatly influenced His Bavarian Majesty's decision, he is naturally the object of their attacks. Hence, says Gossip, the "advice" just given to him by the king on the subject of travelling and its advantages.

The Court of Prussia has just married one of its innumerable Princesses, the bride wearing certain diamond ornaments known as "The Princess's Jewels," which are only worn by each of those exalted damsels once in her lifetime, viz., at the ball given in honour of her marriage. Princess Alexandrine has thus had the glory of appearing with jewels worth considerably over £200,000 sterling; and of seeing the redoubtable Bismarck figuring, torch in hand, at the head of a group of stately courtiers, all holding torches, in a solemn minuet, according to the "traditions" of the Prussian Royalty. Unluckily, the Princess has married a Royal Duke with no royal pretensions; and as such, entitled to a lower place at the Royal table than the French and English ambassadors, who were at the wedding, and who, being the representatives of the *person* of their respective sovereigns take rank, like all others of their class, immediately after the sons and brothers of kings. As the king would not allow the bridegroom to be snubbed at the royal table on his wedding-day, by being obliged to sit below the two ambassadors, the latter were politely informed by the chamberlain that there were no seats for them at the banquet; and as etiquette forbade those exalted functionaries to sit at any lower table, there was nothing left for them but to sail out of the Royal presence, with their ladies and the members of their respective embassies, on the conclusion of the ceremony in the Royal Chapel! Happily, we have outgrown the risks of steel and gunpowder as the consequences of little diplomatic incidents of such a nature, which allusion to the sinews of modern warfare reminds me, that Captain Schultze, of the Prussian artillery, has invented a new kind of gunpowder which he is largely manufacturing at Potsdam. The new powder is white, offers no danger in its manufacture, storage, or transport, makes no smoke, and is perfectly inoffensive until fired.

The Court is just come back to the Tuilleries where the marriage of Princess Anna Murat with the Duke de Mouchy is to take place to-day. If half the accounts that have been published of the gifts of the Emperor and Empress to their favourite young cousin were true, the public really ought to be admitted to a sight of such a collection of splendours; but probably the usual amount of exaggeration must be allowed for. But even with this allowance, the bride's outfit, jewels included, must be magnificent to an unusual degree even in Royal and Imperial regions.

The return of cold weather has brought the usual influx of invalids from the north. The old king of Bavaria is at Nice; and the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, is established for the winter amidst the palms and sunshine of Hyères.

The Paris cabmen have memorialized the Emperor, praying his attention to their woes, and stating that they cannot, with the increased cost of all the necessaries of life, keep soul and body together at their present wages. They say they see the folly of their late strike, and only want justice. The Emperor has sent them a kind reply, and is going to abolish the monopoly in cabs.

BOMBAY.

AT the Small Cause Court yesterday several cases were heard before J. F. Hore, Esq., First Judge, which were devoid of any public interest.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday a cart driver, named Tookaram Jeewa, was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, for torturing his bullocks.

THE Rev. Dr. Wilson has promised to deliver a lecture on behalf of the Mechanics' Institution, on Indian artizans, ancient and modern.

IN consequence of the appointment of James Gibbs, Esq., as a Judge of the High Court, the Hon'ble Janardhun Wassoodew will, we understand, revert to his former appointment.

AUSTIN ROCHFORD was yesterday committed, by F. L. Brown, Esq., to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for wilfully doing an act, he being a servant of the G. I. P. Railway Company, which he was legally prohibited from doing, and in consequence of such act the safety of persons on the said Railway was endangered.

AN inquest was held yesterday at the County Gaol to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of one Pandoo Goonajee, who was sentenced a short time ago by Mr. Brown, the magistrate, to be imprisoned for one month, on a charge of theft. Dr. Joynt, surgeon to the Coroner, was of opinion that the deceased's death was entirely owing to natural causes. A verdict was returned accordingly.

WE understand that a Bill to bring certain villages under the operations of the Regulations and Acts in force in the Bombay Presidency, and to exclude certain other villages from the operation of the said Regulations and Acts; and also the Bombay District of Canara from the operation of the Regulations and Acts of the Madras Presidency, is to be introduced at the next meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

GOOLAM ALLY SHAIKJEE, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday placed before the magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, for driving his buggy along the Byculla road in a rash manner, and thereby injuring a shigram belonging to a Parsee named Bhickajee Dyabhoy. The accused urged in defence that he was driving on the left side of the road, and that the complainant caused a collision by driving on the wrong side. On the charge being established, the buggywalla was fined ten rupees.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at the Band Stand, Colaba, this evening:—

Quick March	"Elsinore"	Godfrey.
Overture	"I Martiri"	Donizetti.
Quadrille	"Le Belle Helene"	Strauss.
Selection	"Robert le Diable"	Meyerbeer.
Valse	"Dream of the Ocean"	Gung'l.
Galop	"Ceres"	Kuhner.

TWO Hindoos named Govind Bhawan and Hurkha Bhawan, against whom a warrant was issued in November last, at the instance of one Goverdhundass Hurreedass, a dealer in cotton, were apprehended on Saturday last, and yesterday placed before Mr. F. L. Brown, charged with criminal breach of trust, and thereby dishonestly misappropriating several articles of the aggregate value of five hundred rupees, the property of the informant. His Worship released the prisoners on bail, and adjourned the case till this day fortnight.

THE following passengers will proceed this morning by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Cheduba*, Captain W. H. Parker, to Coast and Calcutta:—
For Carwar.—Mr. and Mrs. Trail.
For Tuticorin.—Major O'Connell.
For Calicut.—Major Stoddard; Mr. R. McDonald; Mrs. Smith and infant; Col. and Mrs. Buchanan and two children; and Mr J. Houston.
For Cannanore.—Brigadier General Brice, C. B., and Captain Milman, R.A.
For Beypore.—Mrs. Stevens and child, Colonel Fife and two children.
For Calcutta.—Mr. M. C. Cohen.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE sued John Dwyer and Muncherjee Eduljee Mehrjee, partners of the firm of Dwyer & Co., before Sir Joseph Arnould at the High Court yesterday, for the recovery, with interest, of the sum of Rs. 19,400, advanced on a promissory note dated 17th November last and payable on demand. Mr. Bayley appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants did not appear. Payment of the debt, it appeared, was demanded on the 18th November, but was not obtained; and a letter was afterwards received from Dwyer & Co stating that in consequence of Mr. Dwyer having lost currency notes to the value of Rs. 9,000 they were not at that time in a position to settle the claim. The plaintiff stated that nothing had up till this time been paid upon the note. The Court gave a decree for the plaintiff, with costs.

AN action was brought by the firm of David Sassoon and Co. before Sir Joseph Arnould, at the High Court yesterday, against Ramchund Pranjeevan, and others, partners of the firm of Ramchund Pranjeevan, to recover the sum of Rs. 21,360, with interest, upon money due by them to the plaintiffs. Mr. Howard and Mr. Scoble appeared for the plaintiffs. After the examination of witnesses for the plaintiffs had been begun, Mr. McCulloch, on behalf of the second defendant, Hurrichund Dulsuram, applied on an affidavit for an adjournment of the case for a fortnight. The affidavit indicated the defence of this defendant, which was that he had never been a partner with Ramchund Pranjeevan, and that he was not indebted to the plaintiffs as alleged. He further stated that he had been merely a mehta in Ramchund's employment. His Lordship intimated that he would adjourn the case on the second defendant paying the costs of the adjournment. Mr. McCulloch preferred withdrawing his application to accepting the adjournment on those terms. Mr. Howard contested the right of Mr. McCulloch to withdraw the application merely because it was not granted exactly as he wished. His Lordship, however, allowed the application to be withdrawn. Mr. Howard afterwards objected

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

to fresh issues being drawn up after the issues had been settled and the case gone into. Issues, however, were added in regard to the second defendant's plea; and the first defendant, on being examined, asserted that Hurrichund Dulsuram had been a partner of his for many years, and was entitled to a fourth share of the profits—and also, he added, of the losses; he left the firm abruptly about last Dewallee. Mr. E. D. Sassoon proved that the second defendant had repeatedly stated himself to be a partner in the firm, and was in the habit of signing the firm's name. Hurrichund had no evidence to produce in support of his statements. Ultimately the Court gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs, and granted an order for speedy execution.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.—There was only one case of public interest disposed of at a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, presided over by the Hon'ble Commissioner Mr. Justice Couch. It was the case of Cowasjee Ookerjee, who was supported by Dr. Reid, and opposed by Mr. Marriott, on the ground that he had contracted debts without a reasonable expectation of being able to repay them. The total amount of his liabilities was Rs. 2,38,900. The only assets declared consisted, on the other hand, of some shares in companies now insolvent or in process of being wound up, representing the nominal value of Rs. 2,90,000, but not worth, in the present state of the share market, more than the merest trifle in comparison with so large an amount of debts. The schedule disclosed the fact that the insolvent was, until very recently, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Huschke and Co., on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem. The balance sheet declared that he was at that time possessed of stock in trade to the value of Rs. 30,000; but not a fraction of it was now available for the payment of his debts. In this state of his affairs, the insolvent speculated, according to his own account, in no less than 1,100 shares of different companies, purchasing them with monies borrowed from the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. The opposition was on the part of persons who stood security for the insolvent in obtaining the loans, and who had been compelled to pay his debts on his (insolvent's) default. The opposing creditor had sued the insolvent for the amount in an action for debt; and ultimately the securities were discharged, and a new note was passed by the insolvent, payable one month after date. That note not being paid, proceedings were instituted against him, which led to his imprisonment in jail. After examining the insolvent, who admitted that he had not obeyed the order of the Court for the production of his books, the Commissioner remarked that his statement on oath that "he had given up all his books" had been proved to be false. He seemed to have met with a marvellous facility in obtaining loans from banks and other creditors. As the banks did not appear to oppose his discharge, the learned Commissioner did not feel called upon to make any further observation upon the subject. The Court had only to deal with the conduct of the insolvent; and this was, in His Lordship's opinion, one of those cases to which the penal clause of the Act clearly applied. The Court, therefore, ordered that the insolvent be discharged after he had been in jail, under the penal section, for three months, and further term of twelve months at the suit of the opposing creditors.

The Dharwar report on the general character and prospects of the season, states that there was a sufficient fall of rain in the Dharwar talooka at the first part of the monsoon, but the latter rains being scanty and unseasonable the crops suffered to some extent. In consequence rice was estimated at 8 annas, jowaree at 4, wheat at 12, gram at 8, and cotton at 14 annas. In Hooblee the crops have almost failed, jowaree was estimated at 3, rice at 8, sugar cane at 3 pies, wheat at 1 anna, gram at 6 pies, and cotton at 4 annas. At Bunkapoor there was a sufficent fall of rain at the first, but the latter rains being scanty and unseasonable, the crops have suffered to some extent. Rice was estimated at 4, jowaree at 6, gram, sugar-cane and wheat at 8, and cotton at 14 annas. At Kode the rain was sufficient, rice was estimated at 12, jowaree and natchara at 4, rala and gram at 8, and sugar-cane at 8 annas. At Kulgutghee there was a similar quantity of rain, rice was estimated at 8, jowarree at 12, natchara, gram and wheat at 6, sugar-cane 10 annas, and cotton at one rupee. At Kurrinjghee favourable rain fall, rice and natchara estimated at 8, jowaree at 4, gram and wheat at 2, and cotton at 10 annas. At Hungul there was likewise a favourable fall of rain, rice and sugar-cane estimated at 14, natchara, woltee and cotton at 12, and jowaree at 8 annas. At Raneebednare the rain was seasonable, rice estimated at 8, jowaree, sugar-cane, natchara and rala at 6 annas, wheat and gram at 5, and cotton at 12 annas. At Nowlgoond the rain fell very unseasonably, and the crops have almost failed everywhere: jowaree, gram, wheat and natchara are estimated at 2, cotton at 6 annas, and sugar-cane at 6 pies. At Roan there was likewise an unseasonable fall of rain; natchara and jowaree estimated at 2, gram and sugar-cane at 4; and cotton at 8 annas. At Dunbul the rain fall was also unfavourable; the early jowaree and sugar-cane are estimated at 4, the late jowaree, natchara, gram and wheat 2 annas, rice at 6 pies and cotton at 4 annas. The early crops in the Nowlgoond, Dunbul and Roan talookas are estimated to have suffered from grubs and insufficiency of rain to the extent of 10 annas. In the talookas of Dhonner, Hooblee and Kurrinjghee 8 annas, of Hungul, Kulgutghee Kode the crops are estimated to have suffered from insufficiency of rain alone to the extent of 4 annas. The rubbee crops in the talooka of Nowlgoond Dunbul and Roan are estimated to suffer to the extent of 8 annas, and in the other talookas 2 annas. The average price at which the different kinds of grain is sold are rice 2nd sort 8 seers (of 80 tolas) for a rupee, jowaree 9 seers, tool dhall 4½ seers, wheat 6 seers, gram 5 seers bajree 9 seers, salt 14 seers, ghee 4 seers (of 20 tolas), oil 8 seers, chillies 9 seers, jaggry 13 seers for a rupee. The poorer classes would not appear on the whole to suffer on account of the high prices of the necessaries of life, as the wages of labour are proportionately high and during the harvest season sufficient. There is no scarcity of grain among the body of the agricultural classes, who have carefully husbanded 3 or 4 years supply, and money is still abundant. There is ample employment for the majority on the public works, both imperial and local, and in 3 or 4 months the trade of this season's cotton will commence, and directly relieve any pressure.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, we learn, has been appointed to officiate as Mint Master at Bombay.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 9.

In consequence of the tightness of the Money Market, the Government has directed the Mint Master to coin as much money as is possible to be coined between 5 o'clock in the morning and 9 o'clock in the evening; and has directed Major Hyde not to leave the Presidency for Bombay until a sufficient sum has been coined. We also find that the demand for silver is so great that currency notes of the value more than four lacs of rupees have been daily changed in the Mint, since the Currency Department was transferred to it from the Bank.—*Id.*

THE LEVEL CROSSINGS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

A numerously signed petition from certain of the inhabitants of that part of the native town called Mandavee was presented to Government on the 11th instant, in which it was stated that the petitioners desired to bring to the notice of Government the personal risk, inconvenience, and loss of time they experienced in crossing the G. I. P. Railway to the Carnac, Musjid, Clare and Elphinstone Bunders. To give an idea of the extent to which the mercantile community suffers from those level crossings, they instance the fact, that on the 5th instant. 1,40,000 persons and 4,000 bullock carts passed from the native town to those bunders, or *vice versa*, and the G. I. P. trains stopped the crossings for two hours, between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. on that day. The money loss alone estimating each man's time to be worth one rupee per day, and each bullock cart at Rs. 3 per day amounts to Rs. 6,080 per diem. The petitioners are aware that Government has nominated a committee to decide on the best means of remedying the "level crossing nuisance," of which they complain, and while thanking Government for taking this step, observe, "that they regret that as yet no report seems to have been sent in." They conclude with a prayer, that Government will order the committee to send in a report quickly, and that whatever Government decide on doing that it may be done without delay.

Government have forwarded the petition to Mr. Arthur Crawford, Municipal Commissioner, with the expression of a hope that effectual action in the matter may not be delayed.

STRANDING OF THE "SHANNON."

By the brig *Ibis*, Captain Roman Rodriguez, which arrived in port on the 3rd instant from the Mauritius and Diego Garcia, we received intelligence that the ship *Shannon*, of 1,100 tons, Captain Frederic Dunbar, belonging to the port of Liverpool, and owned by Robert Shinn, Esq., bound to Bombay, is on shore on the reef surrounding the island of Diego Garcia. This vessel is loaded with a valuable cargo of railway materials. When the *Ibis* left Diego Garcia on the 18th ultimo, the *Shannon* was in great difficulties; her false keel had been torn off, and she had then been on the reef several days without the means of communicating with any vessel. As a passage to the scene of disaster would not occupy more than 12 or 14 days by a sailing vessel, and considerably less by steamer, we would strongly advise that assistance be at once despatched to lighten the ship or save the cargo. Having regard to the nature of the cargo, it must be remembered that neither labour nor appliances are available on the island for affording such aid as circumstances are likely to demand—so that the assistance sent, to be effectual, must be prompt, and should embrace labour, and materials for rafts in the absence of boats.—*Western Star, Jan.* 6.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—15th Jan.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Furious Driving.—Ramdeen Khooshall and Gunga Soobajee were respectively placed at the bar yesterday, charged with driving their carts along the Duncan Road in a rash and negligent manner.

His Worship on the evidence before him adjudged the defendants guilty of the offence and fined each in the sum of five rupees.

Assaulting the Police.—A seaman by name Michael Harrington was placed at the bar, charged with assaulting Mr. Inspector Horton.

It appears from the evidence that on Sunday last the accused was creating a disturbance at Camateepoora. On receiving the information the complainant went to the spot and found the defendant there with a knife in his hand. He took him as far as the Duncan Road, when he tried to kick over the basket of a sweetmeat seller, and on being remonstrated with, turned round and struck the prosecutor under the ear.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him twenty-five rupees, in default to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

Assault.—A Hindoo named Casredass Narrotum was yesterday placed at the bar, charged with assaulting one Jehanghir Jamsetjee.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence and fined him five rupees.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

Saturday, 13th January 1866.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch.)

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE BAR.

The Brokers' Loan, Discount, and Banking Co. vs. Gungadas Toolseydas.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, I appear in this case for the defendant, who instructs me in person.

Mr. Bayley—As my learned friend has stated that, I am instructed to object to his being heard. I have here a slip, cut out from a Bombay newspaper of the time, purporting to be a copy of a rule signed "R. West, Registrar," and printed in 1863, by which no advocate can practise in the High Court in civil cases, except on instructions from an attorney or a wakil. I cannot vouch for its authenticity.

His Lordship.—I have no recollection of any such rule for this Court. Do you say that it applies here? And how can the Registrar have signed it? Rules of Court bear the signatures of the Judges, not of the Registrar.

Mr. Bayley could not explain the circumstance.

Mr Anstey produced the printed rules of the High Court with a number of manuscript ones, which had been added at his request, in the office upstairs, and were stated by the Deputy Registrar to be all hitherto promulgated. No such rule has that mentioned by Mr. Bayley was among them; nor had he (Mr. Anstey) heard of such a rule until that instant.

His Lordship.—That confirms what I said just now as to my own impression. However, I will have search made, and ascertain how the facts are.

Mr. Anstey remarked that the wakil who accompanied his client into Court, and was acting for the latter, had instructed him that moment on his client's behalf: so that, at any rate, the hearing of this case could go on in the meantime, for even if there were such a rule as had been just stated, and one binding on this Court, still there was a literal compliance with it in the present case: the words being in the alternative "attorney or wakil:"—and a wakil having in fact instructed him.

His Lordship.—Would that be so? Wakils are not as yet admitted to this side—the Original Jurisdiction—of the High Court.

Mr. Anstey—Then neither can that rule be deemed to apply to this side of the Court. If the wakil is not empowered by those words ("attorney or wakil") to instruct me here, it can only be because the rule itself is not operative here. If it restrains me, it surely empowers the wakil. If it does not empower him, it surely does not restrain me.

His Lordship said that the point was certainly important and should be duly considered.

In the meantime the original entry of the rule in question was produced from the Registry, and it was found to bear the signatures of the Judges, and to have been communicated to this side of the Court from Mazagon, where it was made.

Mr. Anstey observed that the right which he claimed to exercise was his strict legal right, and that he was therefore compelled to put it forward on the broadest way, as a right which needed no special circumstances to justify him in exercising it. But there were those circumstances. He must now state them to the Court. His object in stating them was twofold—first, to show the rectitude and fitness of his own proceeding in the matter, for he felt for his personal honour far more than for his legal right; and secondly, because he was going to state that which would and must powerfully lead the Court to put a fair and liberal construction upon this rule, viz. a case of great hardship and wrong, for which, if a contrary construction were come to by the Court, there would be confessedly no remedy:—a thing not to be presumed for *actus curiæ nemini facit injuriam*. Lord Coke had said that this was a golden wand wherewith to mete out the sense and meaning of the legislative, and that the Judge ought to strive hard to put any construction rather than one which would import injustice and wrong to any man. He would refer in the first place to the authorities which established his right as an advocate of the former Supreme Court, and secured them to him unimpaired in the present High Court, (citing the Letters Patent of the Queen and the rules made under them) and he would contend that no new rules if made in derogation of the statute and the Letters Patent would be lawful and binding. He was in full possession, he contended, of all the rights and privileges of an English barrister. Then what were they? [Here Mr. Anstey read and commented at length upon the cases of Doe dem. Bennett vs. Hale, 19 Law Journal, and 15 Queen's Bench Reports, Smith vs. The Lords of the Treasury, 4 Ad. and E, the Three Graziers case in Noy's Life. Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices, North's Lord Guilford, and Pulling's Law of Attornies.] The result was that the attornies have been first called in by the Bar to take upon them some of the ancient duties of the Bar, and next, but for fiscal purposes only, confirmed in that limited function by the 44 Geo. III. and other stamp duties' acts, just as, against the opposition of the attornies themselves. Mr. Gladstone has by imposing on the house agents of England, a stamp duty payable on admission, let in that humble body of men also. But the principal and true representation of the legal profession towards the client and indeed towards all the world was the Bar. That body rested upon no stamp acts, no fiscal legislation—no legislation at all: for it dated from an antiquity higher than that of the first summoning of an English parliament. The *onus* was not on him to show what he might do in his capacity of barrister, but on his impugners to show what he might not do, and their authority for saying it. There was indeed a brief interval between 1846 and 1852 when such a pretension as this now put forth by the attornies of Bombay was recognised by the legislature, but only in the County Courts of England. What was the consequence? The attornies, taking advantage of the language of the Act 9 and 10 Vict. creating more courts, and abusing their exclusive power to instruct the Bar which practised there, formed themselves over many provinces into local combinations "*not* to instruct." Against their rapacity and rancour a great agitation arose in the interest, not so much of the Bar, as of the suitor. In 1852 alone, the subject was three times brought forward by that learned journal the *Jurist*. (Mr. Anstey read passages from three articles in the 16th volume of the *Jurist.*) Parliament had to pronounce upon the crying oppressions of the suitors by the confederating attornies. It did pronounce. In that year was passed the 15 and 16 Vict. which, whilst it extended the jurisdiction of the County Courts expressly repealed the tenth Section of the 9 and 10 Vict., and put an end for ever to the seven years' experiment which had ended so disastrously, for all but the attornies. It was distinctly enacted in lieu thereof that, for the future, the client might exercise the option of instructing counsel in person, and not by attorney. But the Bar, satisfied with having recovered that useful check upon unprincipled combinations of attornies to ruin men of honour and learning, have never, except in such extensive cases, been willing to exercise the right. It was in fact only because of the existence of an extreme case of that kind—a Trades' Union of attornies he might call it, that for the first time in his life, he felt himself compelled to assert the right that day. Mr. Anstey then detailed the case of combination against him, which is familiar to our readers. Referring to the article in the *Jurist*, Mr. Anstey remarked that, in fact there was a conspiracy here, a combination against him—a combination not of the public but of a section of the public of whom his client was not a member; and he had come to him direct for assistance, because he could find no attorney to lead the way to him. In fact, he could find no attorney who would give his brief to counsel in whom he had most confidence. Under these circumstances, Mr. Anstey had thought it to be his duty, without the intervention of an attorney, to demand his client's right in person, as he should do as long as he had the honour to be trusted with men's rights, and to be interested in the administration of English justice in this land. He had thought this his duty and he had hitherto fulfilled it. It was not once, twice, or three times, that it had been attempted to bully him from his duty—which was the enforcement of right where he found it. This attempt to coerce him had occurred not in one, nor in two, nor three cases. He (Mr. Anstey) did not say that a certain attorney (present in Court then) provoked his remarks; but what he did say was that, on the criminal side or the civil side nay even in the Appellate court—on all the sides of the Court—there are attorneys now ready to sacrifice the interests of any client to their hostility to one practitioner. He did not rely on the notoriety of a certain attorney of the Court employing Christmas eve in obtaining signatures to a document, in his own handwriting, four sides long, by which it had not only been decided but declared, and a resolution had gone forth that no attorney shall receive instructions from a client, if hampered with the condition which might enable him (Mr. Anstey) to open his mouth again in this Court of justice. But he would say that the words of the *Jurist* applied most completely to his own case. Every suitor, of every Court, of every presidency might be coerced by such a resolution if it should stand; and he might be denied the ablest legal talent at his attorney's wish. It might be said, and it was true, that, in passing the resolution to which he had alluded, the attorneys, who signed it, violated their own sworn and solemn obligation to their clients, one part of which is that they shall diligently and scrupulously fulfil every interest of their client. It might be questioned whether the practice was sound, which made in earlier ages, the barrister impossible of access to the pleader; but what should be said of the circumstance which now barred the access of the litigant to men admittedly skilled to help him, and of that bar being erected by men sworn to render him the help they pretend to give. In the conduct of which the learned counsel complained, the attorneys, he said, who had signed the document, had not only violated their duty to their clients, but they had also violated their solemn obligation to this Court, one part of which requires, under no less a sanction than their oath, that they shall diligently and scrupulously fulfil, to the best of their abilities, the interests of their clients. He (Mr. Anstey) believed and said that, in this instance, that oath has been deliberately broken; and he, as deliberately, denounced it and demanded its remedy. The selection of counsel is not the right of the attorney. The right of approach to counsel, through the attorney, is a rule of law—not of this Court; and therefore, he leaned to it. But this Court has power to modify that law to meet existing circumstnuces; and he called upon it to exercise that power, if the Court would vindicate—as he knew it would—the name it bears, in England if not India, as a Court of justice? The selection of counsel is of itself one of the rights of the subject—a privilege of which no combination of attorneys can deprive him. With the selection of counsel, the responsibilty of the attorney ceases and it absolves him from all the acts of counsel or the consequences of the selection, whatever injury might result to him or his client. Mr. Anstey here referred to the case of Cowie *vs.* Guildford, 5 Harrington and Payne, in which it was laid down that an attorney is not liable for the conduct of counsel be might employ. His clients, Mr. Anstey proceeded to say—and the present defendant was only one of five or six other persons, who were treated in the same way—had commissioned him to appeal to the Court and protest against this "trades' union," this combination against counsel, who do not tremble beneath the frowns of these omnipotent attorneys?

His Lordship—If such a state of things were to exist here, under the sanction of a rule of Court, it would be intolerable. I quite go along with you in your statement of the mischief of such a state of things. The only question is, how shall we deal with this rule of Court? I can safely say that neither I nor any other Judge contemplated the possibility of its being applied in the way contended for by Mr. Bayley.

Mr. Bayley said a few words, deprecating anything being done to the prejudice of the attornies, until he was heard on behalf of that respectable and deserving body.

Mr. Anstey objected to his being heard for the attornies unless instructed by them.

His Lordship—You have no *locus standi* at present, Mr. Bayley.

Mr. Bayley.—Very well, my Lord.

His Lordship?—I shall communicate with all the Judges, let this cause be adjourned until Friday next. Long before then, I hope, Mr. Anstey to be able to let you know what our course is to be.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are compelled to hold over several letters from Correspondents till to-morrow.

Pity.—We think it quite proper that teachers in the Jamsetjee school should be required to give adequate notice, before resigning their appointment, and your complaint is therefore uncalled for.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I have undertaken to write the following lines to you with a desire to get, through your medium, the information I want from a reliable source. These you will, I hope, have the goodness to enter into your earliest issue.

Of the candidates who have successfully passed their Matriculation Examination before the close of the year 1863, those, who appear for their Little-go Examination in the December of 1866, are, by the regulations of our University, allowed, if they wish, to take up Marathi, Kanadi, or Guzerathi for their vernacular; and consequently books in these languages are published for them.

If of these, those who are successful, appear for their B. A. Examination in the December of 1867, *can* they take up any of these languages for their vernacular? If they *can*, what are the books for them in these languages? They are not published in our latest University Calendar. This fact, therefore, leads one to suppose that either the books are not published by some mistake, or the said candidates *cannot* take up any of these languages for their vernacular. If it through some mistake, the proper authorities will, I humbly request, take the earliest opportunity to amend their mistake. Or if the said candidates *cannot* take up any of these languages for their vernacular, are they then required to prepare themselves for their degree in any of the classical languages in the course of a twelve-month? I should think not. Because for any candidate, however clever he may be, to prepare himself in any classical language in so short a period, is, in my humble opinion, almost impracticable. In short I want to know, Mr. Editor, whether those, who were successful in their Matriculation Examination before the close of the year 1863, *can*, by the rules of the University, take up Marathi, Kanadi, or Guzarathi for their vernacular in any of their higher examinations after the close of the year 1866.

ONE INTERESTED.

OUR SUPERFLUOUS MONETARY INSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Since writing you a letter last week, I have been credibly informed that the East India Bank is about to wind up its concern, and is speedily taking steps to that effect. Liquidators I hear will shortly be appointed for the purpose; in the meanwhile, the directors and the manager are effecting all in their power for the interest of the shareholders, who, I am assured, will be paid a greater portion, if not the whole, of the paid-up amount to each share. This is certainly creditable to the direction of the Bank, as it is only taking the needed and the right step.

It is no use even attempting to wade through a vast ocean of storm and wreck, when the surge is already so high, as to leave no chances of an ultimate escape; the certain torments thereby resulting would only be an aggravation of the imminent peril. But this is exactly what our several superfluous institutions are trying to make through. Even the *Times of India* must admit that their past career has not merely been the one of an useless or unproductive existence, but it has resulted in much painful suffering, disgrace, and humiliation to the community at large. Their past being such, their present position again is not the one of a neutral existence, or a profitable business making; whilst their future is so positively precarious that we may safely predict the invariable destinies of most of them. On the face of such startling assumptions not a tithe of earthly good would result by making futile attempts to vindicate from the deserved and sweeping censure of the press, the London and Bombay Bank, or any other kindred establishment, even though its money were lying intact in its coffers. On the wise principles of "never too late to mend," and "better late than never," I would urge the numerous body of shareholders of the different Banks, to bring to a close the now dubious proceedings of the self-created institutions, whose past retrospect is neither pleasant or encouraging.

Amalgamation is yet contemplated by several of the Banks. The idea is good so far as two stones are better than one; but the joining together of two wretched and expiring members of the Banking combinations with the idea of giving them life and strength cannot be of any greater avail than ending in the annihilation of both.

The people of Bombay, even though so unwieldy in their caprices at times, have now lost every confidence in the new formations of our Banks, and therefore they will be quite content to have the business of the commercial world evenly performed by the older and more solid institutions.

PEARL.

THE BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—One may observe a sign of returning health to Bombay in the recent correspondence in your columns on the subject of the Joint Stock Companies, which have fallen as rapidly as they rose—leaving the shareholders wiser though sadder men.

It is very evident that the European shareholders in the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation are fully resolved to make a searching enquiry into the conduct of their directors and manager, in order to satisfy themselves as to whether the ruinous loss which has fallen upon them: results from causes beyond control, or whether it has been caused by a course of dealing such as has been resorted in the case of some other financial institutions.

And these shareholders are perfectly right in this determination, for it is from such decided action alone that any fair recovery of their property can be expected. One of your correspondents has alluded to the high respectability of the native gentlemen who compose the direction, (viz. Messrs. A. M. Gubbay of D. Sassoon and Co., Limjee Manockjee, Vurjeevundass Mahdowdass, and Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petty), and especially to the social position of the chairman, Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee; and I have no doubt, that the consideration of this fact, backed up by the representations of their plausible manager, Mr. Coke, mainly induces European shareholders to invest in this Company. But it would be wrong in the present position of affairs to rest satisfied with that idea: at least until the directors shall have shown that they themselves are not in any way responsible for the shipwreck of this once flourishing concern. Their manager, too, is a gentleman who, I believe, has held his head high in the world, and is fond of airing his rhetoric at the meetings of the Justices—so that I should be sorry to believe him capable of the impropriety of absenting himself from the meeting advertised for the 29th instant. Even though no contradiction has been given to the report of his resignation, mentioned by a letter which appeared in your paper some days ago. It is now further rumoured that the two auditors have also resigned: if this be true, it is difficult to see how the directors will present their report, as I apprehend that new auditors can only be appointed at the general meeting. It is the duty of the independent shareholders to unite in investigating the affairs of the Company—and there are those among the European shareholders who are determined to sift matters to the bottom—and who will spare nobody, be his position what it may, if they should discover any culpability.

BARONS.

Bombay, 13th Jan.

P. S.—I have just heard it rumoured that one of the directors, Mr. Vurjeevundass Mahdowdass, has also resigned. If this be true this sudden resignation of manager, auditors, and directors would make one think that there is some "skeleton in the house," and I hear that some of the shareholders are determined to hear more of this.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The series of articles that appeared in your journal respecting the financial collapse in the Bombay share-market and the means of recovering it, has at last been producing its fruits. The darling theory of "wind up" is in the mouth of everybody who is desirous of cancelling the errors of the past two years. Whoever holds stock in any of the still living financials, demands for the public good the summary shutting up of the concern. So far, indeed, the example is worth imitation. But when personal motives are made to interfere with the principle, it is difficult to dissect the truth from the prejudice. Some shareholders of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation seem to have prejudged their case, when they called for an immediate winding up. Whether the Corporation in particular ought eventually to be wound up or not, is far from the point at issue. Or, whether those shareholders have luckily made the correct anticipation, it is not pertinent for me to answer. But these men appear to have combined in carrying out their point at all hazards. Their correspondence will appear to any one who takes the trouble to observe it, to be following the law of paroxysms, which come on in erratic fits at intervals of two or three days. Thus, an artificial stimulus is given to a subject which, except to a small class of the community, has little or no public interest. The question, inviting indeed in its general and impersonal aspect, loses its cogency when applied to the Joint Stock Corporation in particular, at this stage of our knowledge of its inmost concerns. But we could hardly lament the judgment of the "deluded" and "unfortunate" shareholders, without also pitying their extreme simplicity. Each has a different edition of the same tale. Each imagines he has made out a case, when he recollects that he bought his shares at high premium and that they are now at a discount; that therefore the concern is rotten, and the best policy is to close its doors. It must not be forgotten at the same time that if the shares at present fetched more fanciful rates than he originally paid, he would be among the foremost in maintaining that it should not be put out of existence. In plain Eglish, it is not the best investment of capital that he sought in the stock; for at all times, Government paper has borne off the palm for being the safest security. But it is for speculation that "unfortunate"—none the more wise than his neighbours—goes into the market; picks up, in imitation of those around him, the stock in question; rejoices in having discovered an investment which would multiply his capital fifty or sixty per cent., when down goes the market, and the poor "unfortunate" is seen to scratch his head, and from the depth of his misfortunes cry down Mr. Coke, the Corporation, and all connected therewith. Fancy Mulciber rolled in the asphaltic lake of Milton cursing Beelzebub for his fall from the heavens; or to bring the analogy nearer home, fancy Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff reproaching Premchund Roychund for the present decline of stock-rates in Bomby. It is no excuse for the "unfortunate" or the "deluded" shareholder to say that he was betrayed into buying the shares by Mr. Coke or any body else. Instead of palliating he aggravates his case. His acknowledged "delusion" is enough to condemn him. It is absurd for him to parade his personal grievances so publicly. What does the public care to know whether he was once a simple "gull," or is now severely sane? It were some comfort to hear he was so from the beginning, when now-a-days one has to meet at every step with sunken faces and sorry hearts, significant of the awful havoc the late mania has left behind it. It were a matter of pride to the public to learn that it did not sacrifice every one of its members to the share-fever of '64. There was, at least, remaining among a race of dishonest knaves and credulous fools, one stoic bosom, sober, strict and incorruptible against the influences of avarice. But the "unfortunate" and "deluded" have turned the sod the wrong way; and certainly the task which has dictated to them to thrust so prominently forward their private misfortunes on the public, is anything but commendable.

Nor is it only the want of taste discovered by the correspondents. The proposal to wind up has been publicly made. Such a public proposal is a mistake. It is an informal, pusillanimous, and unauthentic proposal. Informal, because, had they cast a glance at the Joint Stock Companies' Act by virtue of which they hold their stock, they would have found a shorter cut to reach the same end with more grace and less noise. Pusillanimous and unauthentic, because no company, however public, can take cognisance of anonymous charges,—for at present they deserve no better name, unless proved,—shot so far remote from its official pole. There are numberless means provided for by the 19th Act of 1857, whereby any shareholder can secure a quiet, decent, and business-like inspection into every book of his company without prejudice to its credit abroad. To hurl unwarrantable charges from under the cover of anonymous letters is in the opinion of all candid judges as unmanlike as it is to stab in the dark. The time is yet to come when anything like a definite opinion can be launched with justice. Meantime, a provisional silence is the safest policy. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, you will permit me to say that I offer no apology for the Joint Stock Corporation, but in the general cause of a Company prematurely criticised, I would recommend to your correspondents an hour's study of the

COMPANY'S ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

13th January.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KATTYWAR, 9th January.

Affairs in Kattywar are at present dull as regards encounters with the Waghers. These beauties seem to become more and more wary, and although armed parties are posted in every conceivable direction, they are clever enough to evade most of them. There have been one or two small skirmishes, but nothing of any moment. To outsiders, perhaps, it would appear easy to exterminate a handful of rebels with the force now in the country; but it will not appear so when it is taken into consideration the advantage they gain through being thoroughly acquainted with all the passes of the jungles (which in some places seem perfectly impenetrable) and the defiles of the hills, together with the assistance they receive from the natives around, who help them on every possible occasion when they can do so with safety, not only by providing food, but at times ammunition even, notwithstanding the damage these robbers do in burning and looting villages, etc. The very men on whom they commit these outrages prefer helping them on the sly to giving any clue whatsoever to Government by which they might be brought to justice. This can only be accounted for, in my opinion, by some of the chief men of the villages being in league with the robbers themselves. The poorer classes are therefore the chief sufferers. These are afraid to give information, for, what with their own masters on one side, and the Waghers on the other, they must come to grief.

In Okhamundel the Waghers have immense influence. The island abounds with their relations and friends, and the sacred city of Dwarka would hardly have a clear conscience if its acts of benevolence towards rebels were counted as sins. They even have the impudence to go so far as to collect what they call the revenue of Moloo Manek who is their chief; and there is not a doubt that most of the natives of the island and neighbourhood do pay a good sum yearly towards the maintenance of Moloo and his followers. Whether this is done through fear or through a kind of duty they imagine they owe to a man who calls himself their rightful sovereign, it is difficult to conjecture, but some feeling of the sort does exist. But whatever the reason may be, there is not a doubt that the rebels have been for years past maintained by those very men who have on occasion called out the loudest against them: but this is only another proof of the inconsistency of the native character. Had such not been the case, and had the country been hostile to the rebels, the latter could not have existed for one year. There are troops in Kattywar enough to swallow up ten times their number. But as it is, what with the covert assistance the natives give to the Waghers and the disgusting way they try to mislead those who have come to benefit them, it is surprising the damage that has already been done to the outlaws. The Waghers themselves really are only about one hundred in number, but they are joined by every ruffian in the country too lazy or too dishonest to work or earn his bread. Any man fancying himself aggrieved or having a quarrel which could not be easily settled immediately, joins the outlaws: so they can boast of a goodly number of blackguards amongst them. Until lately these worthies considered outlawry rather a luck than otherwise, as they had the run of their teeth with an occasional bit of exercise and excitement when sacking a village. They are beginning to change their tune at present, as they are having a little more running about and a little less trouble than they have been accustomed to. If this only goes on a short time longer (which it will) many of them will follow the wise example some of their more knowing comrades have set them, of laying down their arms.

The Wagher in appearance is a much more noble looking fellow than the generality of natives. He is tall, muscular, and hairy, generally speaking, and wears his whiskers in a peculiar manner tied behind his ear. He is not easily mistaken for any other class of native. These latter give them credit for more courage than they themselves possess, and cases have been known when one Wagher has robbed ten of his more peaceably inclined brethren. Whether this a sign of the Wagher's pluck or the other's cowardice, it is difficult to say: I should think a little bit of both. Another good quality a Wagher is said to possess is fidelity; they themselves assert that they would sooner commit suicide than betray a comrade. This of course is an exaggeration, but I believe they have a greater sense of "honour amongst thieves" than falls to the lot of most natives. As a proof of this, there is at present Rs. 7,000 on the head of Moloo Manek, their chief, but this does not seem a sufficient inducement to betray him. However, though the Waghers may be loyal, it is difficult to suppose they have infused the same spirit into the tagrag and bobtail who follow them. It would be easy enough for any of the latter gentry to make known Moloo's whereabouts: any crime he may have committed, would be pardoned I should think for such a service. And if he was afraid of his late comrades he might easily make himself scarce with his Rs. 7,000. Were Moloo to be killed or captured, the Wagher rebellion would die a natural death.

POONA.

On Wednesday last a number of Pathans were escorted by the police to the city, including men, women, and children, they were all mounted on ponies. It appears that they were en route from Madras, but on their way, they had done great mischief by buying provisions, &c., for which they did not pay. This mischief was done in the Sholapoor Collectorate, and to prevent their plundering the villagers, the district police escorted them from one district to another, all their ponies have been sold in our market, and they are to be sent to Bombay, by rail, and from thence they will be embarked for their native land.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 13.

Changes in the Divisional and Brigade Commands.—Consequent on the appointment of Major General F. Adams to the Divisional Staff of the Bombay Army who has been posted to the Mhow Division of the army, Brigadier General Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B., will revert to Brigade Command, and at his own request he has been transferred to the command of the 2nd Class Brigade at Poona. Brigadier General Heyland, C. B., will continue in the Command of first class Brigade at Belgaum, Major General W. Smith, C. B., will resume the Command of the Poona Division on being relieved. In consequence of the above changes Brigadier General C. Bridwood will revert to the command of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Brigadier General Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B., will command the Poona Division as senior officer, and until the arrival of Major General Smith, C. B.—*Id.*

The following memorandum has been issued by His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, K. G. B.:—

The Commander-in-Chief having observed a want of uniformity in the Dress of Staff Officers when attending parades, and on other occasions, desires to lay down the following Rules for general guidance. The undress frock coat is to be worn at review and inspection parades, at church and on all occasions of ceremony when full dress is not specially ordered.

The sword-belt is invariably to be worn over the coat, and on parade the shoulderbelt is necessary.

The patrol-jacket may be worn on fatigue duties, undress parade, and on ordinary occasion of duty, evening rides, &c. The sword is to be worn under the patrol-coat and the brown leather undress-belt may then be used.

Full-dress horse appointments are always to be worn with the undress frock coat. With the patrol-jacket the saddle cloth can be dispensed with.

Officers when mounted should wear straps, but the jack-boots sanctioned for the Head Quarters Staff can be worn on all undress parades and field days with frock coat or patrol-jacket.

The shell-jacket, with waistcoat, is the proper mess and evening dress, and should not be worn on another occasion, the mounted branches of services excepted.

It is to be understood that on all ordinary occasions when off parade, during evening rides, or drives, the sword may be dispensed with, unless specially ordered to the contrary.

The Commander-in-Chief proposes to introduce a modified pattern of helmet for Staff Officers, when further orders will be given as to the adoption of that head dress.

The attention of Staff Officers is called to G. O. C. No. 119 of the 16th February 1864 laying down a new pattern sword-belt which should now be adopted.

Officers Commanding Divisions, Brigades, and Regiments, are requested to be careful that the existing orders on the subject of dress are carefully adhered to within their respective commands.—*Id.*

SIND.

The people of Kurrachee will be sorry to hear that the Rev. James Sheldon after incessantly labouring for years as a Missionary in Sind has at length so shattered his health as to be constrained to proceed to England for recovery. He too has secured a passage in the *Dilharee.*—*Our Paper, Jan.* 9.

The Judicial Assistantship.—We are led to believe that Mr. W. Wedderburn, C. S., is about to be nominated to the Judicial Commissionership of Sind, vacated by Mr. Melvill. A better choice could not have been made for Mr. Wedderburn is a deep thinking, hardworking man, and one moreover who is well versed in law. It is to be hoped that Government will prevent the further stoppage of business in the District Court of Kurrachee by the immediate appointment of a judge to it. Indeed, we should like to see more than one judge on the Kurrachee Bench, for recent experience has shown that with one only it is impossible to keep the Court open for any length of time.—*Id.*

Major General Sir Robert W. Honor returned to the station from his tour in Upper Sind, accompanied by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, on Saturday morning, and reviewed the troops last evening.

Mr. Bellasis returns to Bombay to-day. Mr. John Brunton, Chief Engineer Scinde Railway Extension, has come in from the districts. Mr. Hughes, Cotton Inspector for Sind, is going home on leave on account of bad health, and so is Rev. Mr. Sheldon, of the Kurrachee Mission.

The Rev. Mr. Bagnell reached Jacobabad a few days ago. Mr. Melvill will be in Bombay shortly to join his new appointment. Dr. Cary has left for the Punjab where, we are happy to hear, he has obtained a Civil Surgeoncy; the Doctor carries with him the good wishes of every one in Kurrachee. Mr. Tavenor, of the Scinde Railway, who is absent on three months leave, has been in Calcutta for some days past, and was to leave on his return on the 3rd instant.—*Sindian, Jan.* 10.

Movements of Troops.—The following detail of troops returning home from corps in the Punjab and Sind embarked in the *Malabar* on Monday morning:—

	Men	Women	Children
Royal Artillery ...	3	0	2
7th Hussars ...	7	0	0
20th do	33	1	0
42nd Foot	29	1	1
51st do	83	2	2
79th do	22	0	0
82nd do	20	2	3
90th do	47	2	3
93rd do	20	3	6
94th do	1	0	0
95th do	5	6	8
3rd Bat. Rifle Brigade	28	0	0
Total	298	17	25

Captain Wedderburn, 7th Royal Fusiliers, went in command, the other officers being Lieutenants Royan and Dixon, R. A.; Ensign Hutchins, 7th Hussars; Ensign Lumley, 7th Hussars; Assistant Surgeon Barnwell, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, in medical charge.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

The Government of Bengal has publicly recognized the good spirit displayed by the Rajah of Dinagepore, in his readiness to assist the Collector of that district in obtaining carriage for the use of the troops proceeding to Bhootan.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 9.

We hear that a very serious affray has occurred in the Chumparun district between the servants and retainers of an indigo planter and the villagers of Nurkutia. From the accounts we have received, the fault seems to have been entirely on the side of the villagers. The planter's people committed no sort of aggression, but had, as we hear, merely repaired to the spot to go through the formality of marking some ground, purchased, we believe, for the building of a bungalow. On their reaching the boundary of the village, the villagers, in large numbers, attacked them with clods, sticks, and hoes, and beat them off, with the loss, it is reported, of one man killed and one drowned. Indigo planting has only lately been introduced into the part of the district where this affray occurred; and the ryots are violently opposed to it.—*Englishman, Jan.* 9.

MADRAS.

We understand that a murder, attended with circumstances of unusual brutality, was committed on Sunday last. At 2 o'clock on that day the police were communicated with and requested to remove the body of a Mussulman boy aged about 19, from the Riding School of the Royal Artillery. The body was found to be frightfully mangled, kicked and bruised, and as the poor boy was only a cooly cook employed in the Mess of the 16th Lancers, there can be no doubt that only a spirit of the most diabolical revenge for some fancied injury could have prompted the committing of such a cruel murder. A man has been taken into custody on suspicion, who by his own confession was with the boy up to 11 o'clock on Saturday night. As yet, however, very little light has been thrown on the affair. A reward of Rs. 200 has, we believe, been offered for the detection or apprehension of the murderer, and we sincerely trust for the sake of our common humanity that he will soon be in the clutches of the law.—*Bangalore Herald, Jan.* 10.

CENTRAL INDIA.

We hear that the Government of India has sanctioned an increase to the salary of the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jubbulpore from Rs. 600 to 700 a month, as recommended by the local Administration of Central Provinces.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 9.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Our letter from Cabool, brings news down to the 23rd ultimo. Negociations were on foot between the brothers, and there appears some prospect of amicable arrangements.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 9.

We regret to have to announce the demise of one of the oldest and most respected residents of Meerut—Mrs. McEvoy. The deceased lady who was better known, perhaps, as Mrs. Ludlam, breathed her last on Tuesday, the 4th instant, and was buried on the following morning, followed to her last restingplace by the members of her family and a large circle of friends.—*Mofussilite, Jan.* 9.

THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE TO HYDRABAD.

(From the Sindian, Jan. 10.)

We learn that the postal authorities in Bombay, having taken into serious consideration the application of the residents of Hydrabad to have the English mail sent overland *via* Ahmedabad, instead of by steamer, forwarded a portion of the mail of November 3rd by that route as an experiment. The result of this trial was that the mail by the steamer reached Kurrachee at 4 P. M. on the 18th December, whilst the overland one to Hydrabad got there at 9-30 P. M. the same day, the mail by sea occupying sixty-four hours, and that by land seventy-six and a half. Had the whole of the mail been sent overland, the portion for Kurrachee must have remained at Hydrabad till the next morning. It is quite evident from this, that the idea of stopping the subsidy paid for the use of the steamers, is a very wrong, not to say an absurd one. Under the most favourable circumstances, we should be at least twenty-four hours longer in receiving our mails if the Ahmedabad route was wholly adopted. But then there are the periodical floodings of the Runn of Cutch and of the Nara and other rivers that lie east of Hydrabad, by which the mails have been known to be kept back from three to five days. How could a mail, consisting, as it usually does, of fifteen boxes and thirty odd bags, travel expeditiously even though the obstacles above alluded to were not sure of presenting themselves at any time almost? A light mail only can be conveyed with any certainty of speed and immunity from accident, such as breaking down on the road. It should be remembered also that the passage of a large mail, with all its valuable contents, would be a great incentive to freebooters on the frontiers to attack and plunder it. A corden of armed police would have to be kept up to prevent the possibility of such an occurrence.

Apart from these serious considerations which suggest themselves to our mind as opposed to the projected arrangement, another one offers itself of equal importance. The withdrawal of the subsidy from the B. I. S. N. Company would destroy all certainly of a regular steam service between this port and Bombay. Their vessels would ply only when the trip would be remunerative, perhaps not oftener than once a month. The injury to the mercantile interests of Kurrachee which would result from this is incalculable, whilst to the travelling public it would be a source of great hardship and inconvenience. This is so obvious that we have no doubt, since Government it seems are thinking seriously of introducing some change, that the mercantile community of Kurrachee will protest against this being carried out.

THE "DEVONPORT."

(From the Madras Times, Jan. 10.)

The following is the official account handed in to the Superintendent of Marine by Captain Lodwick, of the voyage of the *Devonport* during the recent cyclone. The Superintendent of Marine reported to Government that Captain Lodwick deserved great credit for bringing his vessel in as he did under jury masts without assistance; that he acted throughout with skill and energy, and that placed as he was in a position of great difficulty and danger, in extricating his vessel as he did without the loss of a single European, he has proved himself an able and thorough seaman. We observe that Government has requested the Commander-in-Chief to institute the necessary inquires into the casualties among the natives who were on board:—

Madras Cylone, November 26th, 1865.

Ship *Devonport* with the left wing of the 3rd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles on board from Rangoon and Port Blair to Madras.

Friday, 24th November.—At about 11 A. M., anchored well out, in Madras roads. Fresh wind from northward, sent down royal yards, and sent up all the backstays fore and aft: towards night, wind freshened, with a very strong sea setting in from eastward. At daybreak, Master Attendant's flag flying, "cut or slip:" got a spring on the cable, with hawser buoy rope and buoy, so as to find our anchor on our return: set the fore and main lower topsails; shipped at the 99 fathoms shackle: set the lower mizen topsail. Foresail and spanker were set after we were cleared away. Barometer inclined to fall: preparing for bad weather, wind north. At 4 P. M., reefed and furled the foresail, took in and furled the spanker. Gale increasing: several ships about us, but after about 5 P. M., did not see them on account of rain and spray. By 8 P. M., I began to think that we might be running into a cyclone, which would probably be passing from E. S. E. to W. N. W. and in which case we would be nearly in the track of its centre; and as we were not more than 30 to 40 miles from the coast, we dare not run; besides ships were all around us and we could not see the length of the ship: keeping her cleantull, making a course S. E. or S. S. E. At 11 P. M., gale increasing to a hurricane, barometer falling fast. I shall give its fall below. At about midnight the main topsail blew away and was soon followed by the mizen and fore topsails: the squalls were terrific: every thing seemed to be in danger of being blown away. At about 2 A. M., the weather mainbrace bumpkin carried away, leaving the after yards all adrift, and could not be secured as by this time no one could stand in the wind without being blown away. At about 11 P. M., I called the chief and second officers together and explained to them our position and danger, as the cyclone was ahead and the land on the quarter; that we had no room to run, and must therefore prepare for the worst, as we could not expect to pass far to the southward of the centre. I told Major Biggs "commanding the troops" that we would be in some danger as we were between a cyclone and the land, and that it centre must past very near us. Squalls increasing blowing with terrific violence.

26th November.—At about 8 A. M., the foremast blew away by the deck; main-mast about 12 feet over the deck, and mizen-mast about 10 feet above the poop deck; main and cross jack yards each striking the poop deck and tearing up several planks on the star board side, exposing the poop and cabins to the sea; broke the skylight, compass, barometer, &c., &. The masts broke three boats to pieces in their fall: the fourth blew to pieces: only one remained on the top of the deck house: sea making a heavy breach over the ship, filling the cabins and carrying away every thing in its course. As soon as tha masts were gone, all axes were at work cutting away the rigging in order to get the wreck clear of the ship: both pumps were set going, at which the soldiers worked most gallantly, never ceasing all day, excepting on one occasion when an officer gave a false alarm by reporting seven feet water in the well. The fire engine was kept constantly at work all day pumping out the 'tween decks, as well as all the buckets in bailing. As soon as the main rigging was cut away, the ship passed right over the main mast and its wreck: we found it very difficult to get at the lee fore rigging, as the fore mast had blown quite clear of the ship, and dragged all the chain plates under water. The mizen-mast lay across the poop, the upper yards and mast doing much damage over the quarter; but until it moderated no one could stand on the poop especially to use an axe or knife: however with the assistance of some of the troops and officers, all the wreck was cut away before night. The fore-mast and its wreck hung to the ship by something, I could not find out, but as it made the ship ride better to the wind I let it remain. It cleared itself in the night and I saw no more of it. The fall of barometer, November 25th, 8 A. M. 29·85, noon 29 80 4 P. M. 29·75, 8 P. M. 29·60, 10 P. M. 29·50, midnight, 29·35, 2 A. M., 29·10, 3 A. M., 29·0, 4 A. M., 28·85, 5 A. M., 28·60, 6 A. M., 28·45. At 7 A. M. barometer seemed to rise but was very unsteady: then fell at 7·3 to 28·25 masts were carried away and broke the barometer. Aneroid began to rise about an hour after the masts were gone: the wind had not veered very fast with us: it began to blow north at about 4 P. M. November 25th at 8 P. M. wind the same: at 10 wind N. by W., at midnight, N. N. W., at 4 A. M., N. W. by N. When the masts went away, wind about N. W. by W. When the report of 7 feet of water being in the ship was given, I found my way down to the forehold and managed to get near the bottom of the ship, then lowered a lantern on to the skin then found there was very little water, say one or two inches over the skin. As soon as I reported this the pumps were set to work again with a will the soldiers on deck had noobing on but their trousers, and all worked very hard. When bellow I found the tarpaulins washing off the hatchways I exorted the men to get them battened down a fresh, to take ony thing they could find, canvass, hammocks, blankets, sails or any things; only to get the water stopped from coming below as nothing else could save us. This was all done, and in a few hours the pumps sucked. At 6 P. M. more moderate: saw a large ship about a mile to windward with lower masts standing. Another reported astern totally dismasted, but I did not see her. The ship to windward came so near to us as to place us both in great danger: she drifting down on us, and both of us quite helpless. I got two boat sails on the stump of the mizen-mast in order that we might go astern: he got a jib on his mizen-mast and forged ahead; just cleared us forward bailing us as he did so. I could not see what ship it was. Kept the pumps going all night, sucking after every spell. The second mate went down with me through the chain trunk into the pump wells and found that one pump, which had been reported choked, was sucking and in good order.

Monday, 27th November.—Next morning moderate; several ships in sight all dismasted more or less: all our spars for jury masts, getting them up the best way we could. On examining the hold, I found several bags of troops' bread all wet and so hot as to be nearly on fire, had them sent on deck and thrown overboard: next I examined the after part of the ship, and found all the blankets, hammocks, &c., which had been in use all heated and wet and they were next to the Powder Magazine. All were handed on deck immediately: tried to dry them, but found it could not be done: all were thrown overboard.

Tuesday, 28th November.—Fine weather, got up a jury mast, set two jibs on the bowsprit.

Wednesday, 29th.—All day employed getting up a 90 feet spar for a jury mast: found the current setting in from 40 to 55 miles per day to the southward.

Thursday, 30th.—Set a foresail and a top gallant sail above it on the main mast; also a large jib and topmast studding sail between the masts.

Friday, December 1st.—Lashed boats two booms gether and got them up for a mizen-mast; set a spankers as a lug sail and two stay sails between the main and mizen-masts, and a boat's sail on the flag staff at the stern. This was all we could muster.

Saturday, December 2nd.—Still drifting southward and eastward. Light wind north to northwest: stood out into the middle of the bay to get out of the current.

Sunday, December 3rd.—Standing eastward: fair weather.

Monday, December 4th.—Made forty miles north-eastward.

Tuesday, December 5th.—Made 106 miles northward light winds south,

Wednesday, December 6th.—Made 103 miles north-westward

Thursday, December 7th.—Made 109 miles westward. At noon, saw the highland of Pulicat west by south from us. We were fortunate during our sad disaster in not losing any one, excepting about 10 natives some of whom died during the night of the cyclone, others were literally blown overboard out of the long boat.

Friday, 8th December.—Anchored in the Madras roads at 1-30 A. M., all correct.

I cannot close this paper without first expressing my thanks to the officers and men of the troops on board, who were at all times ready to assist in every possible way, for the safety of the ship and all on board, and especially Lieutenant Robinson and Ensign Lindsay who acted more like thorough sailors, than anything else, and led the way wherever any thing was to be done.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(From the Times, December 16.)

The passage in President Johnson's message which especially concerns this country ought, we think, to be accepted in a friendly spirit. He could not do less than review the history of the *Alabama* claims; and in reviewing them he could hardly say less, at least to an American Congress, than he has said. There are, however, some things which the President did not say, and which are, nevertheless, very material. No one can deny, for instance, that "the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents was unprecedented." Lord Russell admitted as much in his correspondence with Mr. Adams; but the question is whether the civil war was not unprecedented too; whether the United States did not assert belligerent rights, without consulting precedents, by declaring a blockade; and whether a neutral State could do otherwise than follow their example. Further, it is perfectly true, as a matter of fact, that England furnished more efficient aid to the Confederates than any other Power. It could not be otherwise, considering that England, of all maritime countries lies nearest to America, and possesses the largest private docks in the world; but it is equally true that, being also the best market for arms and ammunition, she contributed more than any other nation to the suppression of the rebellion. Again, it is an undoubted fact that cruisers built, though not equipped, in our ports "drove American commerce from the seas and transferred it" to neutral bottoms; nor can we be surprised that some confusion should have existed, in the minds of the merchants who suffered thereby, between this consequence and the motives of our Government. It should have been remembered, however, even by those who were least disposed to rely on our good faith, that in this respect the interests of our ship-owners were opposed to those of every other class in the community. Liverpool does not dictate our national policy to the exclusion of Manchester and the great manufacturing districts, which lost far more by the continuance of the war than was ever gained by our mercantile marine. We ought not, therefore, to be suspected of favouring the creation of a Confederate Navy on selfish grounds, and the failure of our Government to prevent evasions of our law in one or two cases ought not to be recorded without some recognition of its successful intervention on other occasions. The advocates of the Confederate States have never ceased to protest against the oppressive construction, as they allege, which the Law Officers of the Crown fastened upon the Foreign Enlistment Act, and the embargo laid upon the two iron-clad rams was certainly an arbitrary exercise of Executive authority These considerations should not be forgotten, even in America, and the conduct of Great Britain during a period of unparalleld difficulty should be measured, not by the losses inflicted on American trade, but by the duties of neutrality.

The President has candidly appreciated the reasons upon which alone we have declined Mr. Seward's proposal of arbitration. Our liability or non-liability for the ravages of the *Alabama* and her consorts turns on no disputed facts or points of honour, such as may properly be referred to a third party, but "on questions of public law." The position, however, taken by Lord Russell on behalf of England is not quite accurately stated by Mr. Johnson. We are not aware that any British Minister has hitherto "rested his justification on the ground that the municipal law of a nation and the domestic interpretation thereof are measures (that is, conclusive measures) of its duty as a neutral." No one conversant with international law and practice would venture, we should think, to advance so unqualified a proposition; nor does our case at all depend upon it. To put an extreme supposition, it would be simply absurd to contend that a neutral might take an active part in warfare without forfeiting neutral rights, because no municipal statute prohibits it. Nor, coming nearer to probabilities, would any one for a moment argue that a decision of its own Law Courts, however perverse, could shelter a neutral against the just demands of an injured belligerant. What has really been asserted on our part is that, so long as we have violated no obligation, any loss incurred by the United States is, as against us, *damnum sine injuria*. President Johnson and Mr. Seward will hardly demur to this proposition, and, if they do not, it is for them to show what obligation we have violated, unless it be a general obligation, unknown to jurists, to insure foreign belligerents against any damage by the acts of British subjects. The utmost that can be said is that a neutral is bound to have a stringent Foreign Enlistment Act, and to enforce it rigorously; to which we reply that we have such an Act and have enforced it with a strictness almost inquisitorial, but that no Foreign Enlistment Act, however stringent and however rigorously enforced, can effectully prevent the agents of a belligerent from purchasing in neutral ports ships capable of easy conversion into men-of-war. The Americans themselves found it impossible to do so when Portugal was at war with her colonies, and we know of no means, consistent with the spirit of English or American institutions, by which this object could be secured. We have not, however, declined to discuss this point, but only to pay an indemnity for what, as it is, we could not prevent. On the contrary, we have expressly offered to entertain any modification of the law existing in both countries which may be suggested by the American Government. If such a conference should take place, there does not seem to be any good reason why it should be confined to England and America. A code of rules for the future guidance of neutral nations in time of war would be of great value to all maritime nations, and if one could be drawn up by an international commission representing all the great Powers, a similar misunderstanding could hardly occur again.

Mr. Johnson does us no more than justice in attributing to us the same earnest desire for peace which he professes himself. Even when the causes of mutual exasperation were at their height, there never was a war-party in this country. There were those who feared that war might be forced upon us as a dire necessity, but there were none who deliberately contemplated that contingency without horror. Our pacific sentiments have not, indeed, as yet been tested by provocation as severe as that which the Americans at one time fancied they had received, but they are tested at this moment by a grievance far from imaginary. The very same Mail which brings us the President's Message to Congress also brings us news of a very strange proceeding within the territory of the United States. We are duly informed that a Fenian Senate, or rather "the Fenian Senate is Session at New York;" that the Fenian President is about to issue bonds bearing the signature of the Irish Republic; and that a constitutional difficulty has arisen between him and the Senate on this financial operation; while in the meantime the Governor of New Brunswick has received information of an intended Fenian raid on that province. All this, we need hardly say, is of a piece with what we have been hearing for months past, and we have ceased to be startled by the intelligence that American citizens are openly preparing for an invasion of Her Majesty's dominions under the very eyes of their Government. There is here no question of neutrality, for the rights and duties of neutrality are wholly derived from state of hostility; it is a simple case of individuals levying private war, without disguise, against a friendly Power. The cruisers launched in British waters were at least commissioned from Richmond. It was thence that they received their orders, and thence that they were provided with the sinews of war. But Fenianism is American from first to last,—in its origin, in its character, in its objects, in its organization. To say that it has its basis of operations in the United States is little, for it is notorious that it derives from the United States its whole strength and its very existence. Why, then, do we not remonstrate angrily against its being tolerated, and demand redress at Washington? Because we know that President Johnson ought not to be held responsible for anything which the laws of a free country do not enable him to check, or for everything which they do enable him to check, but which it might be premature to check at the present moment. We do not ask, or need, equal forbearance in respect of our own short-comings, but only that Mr. Johnson concedes to us, the credit of having acted up to our own views of honourable neutrality.

A handsome memorial stone of polished Aberdeen granite is now in the course of erection by Mr. T. Gaffin, the sculptor, of the Quadrant, Regent Street, in Westminster Abbey, in memory of the late Lord Clyde. The stone bears the following inscription:—"Beneath this stone rest the remains of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, who, by his own deserts, through fifty years of arduous service, from the earliest battles in the Peninsular War to the pacification of India in 1858, rose to the rank of Field Marshal and the Peerage. He died, lamented by the Queen, the Army, and the People, August 14, 1863, in the 71st year of his age."

Mr. Fields (Ticknor and Fields, the well-known Boston publishers) is known for his wonderful memory and knowledge of English literature. It is said that, when any author in the neighbourhood is at a loss for any particular passage, he goes at once down to the "book-store" for the desired information. One day at a dinner party, a would-be wit, thinking to puzzle Mr. Fields and make sport for the company, announced, prior to Mr. Fields's arrival, that he had himself written some poetry, and intended to submit it to Mr. Fields as Southey's. At the proper moment, therefore, after the guests were seated, he began: "Friend Fields, I have been a good deal exercised of late trying to find out in Southey's poems his well-known lines running thus—(repeating the lines he had composed)—can you tell us about what time he wrote them?" "I do not remember to have met with them before," replied Mr. Fields, "and there were only two periods in Southey's life when such lines could possibly have been written by him." "When were these?" gleefully asked the witty questioner. "Somewhere," said Mr. Fields, "about that early period of his existence when he was having the measles and cutting his first teeth; or near the close of his life, when his brain had softened, and he had fallen into idiocy. The versification belongs to the measles period, but the expression clearly betrays the idiotic one." The questioner smiled faintly, but the company roared.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.

CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.

Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Keasing, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Branches.

BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. „ 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	
2 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
1 do.	at 1s. 11⅜d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11¼d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	....	2s. 1d.
4 do.	do. ...	2s. 0½d.
3 do.	do. ...	2s. 0⅜d.
2 do.	do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
1 month's	do. ...	2s. 0⅛d.
Demand on Bank of England	...	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland...		1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. ,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent,

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશ્યુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

दि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन ऐंड चायना बांक (लीमाटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

Capital—Fully Paid up.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	... 1s. 11⅞d.
5 „	... 1s. 11¾d.
4 „	... 1s. 11⅝d.
3 „	... 1s. 11½d.
2 „	... 1s. 11⅜d.
1 „	... 1s. 11¼d.
Demand	.. 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
6 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per rupee.
4	2s. 1d.	„
3	2s. 0¾d.	„
2	2s. 0½d.	„
1	2s. 0¼d.	„
On Demand	2s. 0⅛d.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. „
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 1 .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
On demand .... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ „ 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 17th November 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
KING PAID UP....................£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. William Moran and Co.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d.
On Demand .... at 1s. 11½d.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 206 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ „ 4 „
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ „ 7 „

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 8th August 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co

Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6	months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand			1s. 10½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*	DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.	

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to	1 month's notice	3	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આર હીંદુશથાંન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)

दी ब्याक अफ हीदुसटान, चना, यङ ज्यापान (लीमोटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up......................................£1,000,000
Paid up.. 861,000
Reserve Fund.................................. 103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs Bombay.)

WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.

E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
Four „ „ .... 2s. 0⅜d. „
Three „ „ .... 2s. 0¼d. „
Two „ „ .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
One „ „ .... 2s. 11⅞d. „
On demand „ .... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland and Ireland.................. 1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe............ 1s. 11⅞d. „

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to	12 months' notice of withdrawal		6 per cent. per annum			
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Reserve Fund, £105,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1865-6.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq.	THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq	JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.	DONALD MCLACHLAN, Esq.
	WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅞d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0⅛d. „

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the Daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each,

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.

Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Scholes, Esq, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq, Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours......10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
„	4 „	2s.	0⅞d.	„
„	3 „	2s.	0¾d.	„
„	1 „	2s.	0½d.	„
„	on Demand	2s.	0¼d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s.	0d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. }		1s.	11⅞d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at 4 per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બામ્બે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 *shares of* Rs. 500 *each.*

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.

Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, crip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:

For	3	months	5	per cent.	per annum
„	6	„	6	„	„
„	9	„	7	„	„
„	12	„	8	„	„

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bomba 21st January 18

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shar of Rs. 400 each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.

Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

Holloway's Pills are decidedly the best remedy for all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the liver and kidneys. They act with so decided an effect, and yet so gently, that people of the most delicate constitutions may take them with the most perfect confidence. They do not contain a single grain of mercury or other noxious substance, being composed exclusively of rare balsams. They are, therefore, equally safe and efficacious, and as a family medicine, nothing yet invented or discovered can be compared with them for a moment. With these inestimable Pills at hand, together with the printed directions affixed to each box, no other medical advice or assistance can be needed in any ordinary case of sickness.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditors.

ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.............................. 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 1d. „
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
Demand. .... 2s. 0⅛d. „

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay. 12th January 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla,

White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

	Rs.	
Cornhill Magazine for December...	0	12
The Cadet Engineer, or Steam for the Student. By John H. Long	5	12
Cassell's Illustrated Shakspeare. Vol. 1...	9	8
The Rifle in Cashmere: A Narrative of Shooting Expeditions. By A. Brinkman ...	2	12
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. By L. Carroll	5	12
Pereira's Manual of Materia Medica. By Dr. F. Farre	15	12
Strange Stories of the Animal World. By J. Timbs	4	8
Adventures of Don Quixote. Illustrated ...	9	8
Little Foxes; or the Insignificant Little Habits which mar Domestic Happiness. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	2	12
Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries. By David and Charles Livingstone.	15	12
Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant. By Robert Curzon ...	5	12
A Concise Dictionary of the Bible. By W. Smith ...	15	12
Peking and the Pekingese, during the First Year of the British Embassy at Peking. By D. F. Rennie. 2 Vols ...	18	0
Diamond Dust. By Eliza Cook ...	2	12
Madeline Graham. By the author of "Whitefriars."	4	8
Blaine's Outlines of the Veterinary Art. By C. Steel. New Edition, 1865 ...	13	8
Flooding after Delivery and its Scientific Treatment, By L. Earle ...	3	12
Jackson's Gymnastics for the Fingers and Wrist. ...	2	12
The Shepherd and his Flock. By J. R. Macduff ...	5	0
The Book of Nursery Tales, a Keepsake for the Young. ...	3	12
Lizzie Leigh, and other Tales. By Mrs. Gaskell ...	2	12
Legends and Lyrics. By Adelaide Anne Proctor, Illustrated ...	15	12
Geoffrey Gambado, or a Simple Remedy for Hippochondriacism. By a Humourist Physician ...	5	12
The Light House, being the Story of a Great Fight between Man and the Sea. By R. M. Ballantyne.	3	12
Paul Foster's Daughter. By D. Cook ...	2	12
The King's Mail. By H. Holl ...	2	12
Citoyenne Jacquelline. By Sarah Tytler 3 vols...	13	8
Sensation Trials, chiefly in High Life. By a Civilian.	0	12
The Uncommercial Traveller. By C. Dickens ...	2	4
Hard Times and Pictures from Italy. By C. Dickens	2	12
A Book of Favourite Modern Ballads. Illustrated with Colored Engravings ...	15	12
A Dictionary of English Etymology. By H. Wedgewood. Vol. 3... ...	9	0
The Hatchet Throwers. By J. Greenwood. Illustrated ...	3	12
Do. Do. Do. Coloured.	5	12
The Housekeeper's Assistant, 350 Receipts ...	2	0
The Harvest of the Sea. By J. G. Bertham ...	15	12
A Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 4th edition 1865. By J. F. Royle ...	9	8
A Manual of Practical Therapeutics. 2nd edition 1865. By E. J. Waring ...	9	8
A Manual of Civil Engineering. By W. J. M. Rankine ...	12	8
The Laws and Principles of Whist. By Cavendish...	2	12
The Complete Works of Shakespeare ...	1	8
The Baital Pachisi. By D. Forbes ...	6	8
Artillery Officer's Squad Book ...	2	4
Colenso's Arithmetic and Key ...	6	12
Chambers's Historical Questions ..	2	0
Leisure Hour for 1865... ...	6	0
Sunday at Home for 1865... ...	6	0
Victor Hugo's Les Miserables (in French)...	7	8
Louis Napoleon, the destined Monarch of the World.	2	0
Trench's Synonyms of the New Testament. New edn. 1865 ...	8	0
Story's Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws, foreign and domestic: 6th edition, 1865, carefully revised and considerably enlarged by I. P. Redfield, LL. D. ...	24	0
Stonehenge's The Shot Gun and Sporting Rifle ...	8	0
Hardwich's Photographic Chemistry, 7th edn. 1864.	5	12
Popular Songs and Dances for the Guitar, in 3 books.	3	8
100 Exercises, Studies, and Extracts for the Violin...	1	12
Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Edited by V. Novello ...	1	8
Reynolds' Agnes; or Beauty and Pleasure. 2 vols...	9	12
——— The Young Duchess ...	4	14
——— The Empress Eugenie's Boudoir ...	3	12
——— Rosa Lambert ...	4	14
——— Edith Heron: or, the Earl & the Countess. 2 vols...	9	12
——— The Loves of the Harem ...	3	12
Waltz—Beloved Star. By H. Laurent ...	2	0
Galop—The Burlesque. By Jas. Cassidy... ...	1	8
Song—What are the wild waves saying? Duet ...	1	8
——— A Voice from the Waves	1	4
French in a fortnight without the aid of a master ...	0	8
Plays—Shooting the Moon. Catching an Heiress. Two Heads better than one.—Each ...	0	8
Fisher's Young Man's Best Companion ...	2	0
The Prem Sagur—Original text	25	0
Ditto Eastwick's translation ...	10	0

ALMANACS FOR 1866 FOR SALE.

The *Times of India* large Almanac	7	4
The *Gazette* ditto	7	4
The Small Almanac from both Presses	1	10
The *Daily Post* Almanac	2	2

(These prices include postages to any part of India)

1st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SOUNDY AND Co., 7. RAMPART ROW.

MUSICAL BOXES, very fine tone, with Drum and Bell accompaniments, playing six and eight tunes, Rosewood or Walnutwood cases, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

DRESSING AND WRITING CASES, combined, fitted up for ladies' or gentlemen's travelling purposes; best cut bottles silvered tops; best quality Cutlery, Brushes, etc., Russia or Morocco cases, gilt handles and corners, suitable for presentation, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 each. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINA

This charming instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance any Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The instrument complete, fitted in a strong box for travelling, from Rs. 250. SOUNDY & Co.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, covered Sugar Basin and covered Cream Jug, (the two latter articles gilt inside) in best Electro-plate, from Rs. 70 to 150 per set. Other sets without the Coffee Pot.

CASH BOXES of various sizes with patent lock, loose tray, and brass handles, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35. SOUNDY & Co.

MECHANICAL HAND-ORGANS, playing 30 Tunes, with real Brass Trumpet Pipes and Drum and Triangle accompaniment. SOUNDY & Co.

SPITTOONS.—Electro-plated on white Metal with flowered Porcelain Pans, will not corrode or rust. From Rs. 5 to 35 each SOUNDY & Co. 7, Rampart Row.

DISPATCH BOXES.—The undersigned have just opened a consignment of metalic Dispatch Boxes of a new description, containing two trays, with divisions for various sizes of paper and envelopes, two spring inks, ruler, pens, and pencils, &c., &c. The lid contains a partition with lock and key, to lock up a book or valuable papers. The box is not larger than an ordinary foolscap size dispatch box, has strong handles, brass-bound corners, and Hobb's patent lock, from Rs. 50 each. SOUNDY & Co.

THE NEW INDIAN AND OVERLAND POSTAGE WEIGHER—FOR INDIAN AND ENGLISH POSTAGE. *Weighing up to 4 tolas Indian, and up to 2 ounces English.* This useful article is made of the best white German Silver. By an ingenious contrivance it is equally suitable for determining weights, both *Indian and English.* It is contained in a small case, which can be carried in a waistcoat pocket, and is warranted to be correct. Price Rs. 4.

SOUNDY & Co.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. (Established 1749), Watch and Clock Maker by Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has fitted up extensive Workshops with steam machinery for the production of Clocks and Timepieces of every description.

WATCHES;

adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail. Chronometers, Duplex, Levers, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, and Chronographs, at £2 10s. to 200 Guineas.

CLOCKS;

Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom, Bracket, Carriage, Church, Turret, Stable or Office, at £1 1s. to 1,000 Guineas

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862.

BENSON'S 4-GUINEA LONDON-MADE PATENT LEVER WATCH,

Capped and Jewelled, strong Silver Cases, made in four sizes, from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. This Watch is suitable for everybody, and is without doubt the best, cheapest, and most accurate Watch manufactured in this country.

BENSON'S £2 10s. HORIZONTAL WATCH,

Jewelled, &c., strong Silver Cases, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. A sound and useful Watch.

BENSON'S 5-GUINEA LADY'S GOLD WATCH,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, combined with a rich artistically engraved case and dial, making it a model of elegance.

BENSON'S 6-GUINEA GENTLEMAN'S GOLD WATCH,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, with a pure white enamelled dial, and elegantly engraved or engine-turned case.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH,

a London made, Patent detached Lever Watch, Jewelled in four holes, with Compensating Balance, keeps accurate time in any climate. Price, in strong Silver Case, £11 11s. Gold Cases, £25.

BENSON'S EXACT WATCH,

Constructed expressly to resist the action of extremes of temperature, Silver Cases, £21 and £25; Gold Cases, £30 and £35.

A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET

of Watches, Clocks, and Chains, descriptive of every construction of Watch made, with prices from which Wholesale and Retail buyers can select, post free for six Stamps. Also a catalogue of Silver and Electroplate, containing 300 Illustrations, post free for 12 Stamps. *Copies can be inspected at the Office of this paper.* All orders should be accompanied by a remittance.

J. W. BENSON, having made arrangements with numerous Manufacturers of every description of Goods, residing in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, will undertake commissions to purchase and ship to all parts of the world their productions at the manufacturers' prices, charging the usual commission upon the amount of order.

J. W. BENSON, Maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition, 1862, and of the Chronograph Dial, by which was timed "The Derby" of 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865. Prize Medallist, Class 33, and Honourable Mention, Class 15.

LUDGATE HILL LONDON.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

Funds in hand exceed 2,000,000

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year 1860			262,977	19	11
Do.	do.	1861	292,402	19	11
Do.	do.	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of			40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

urther information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq...................Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq.......................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq..................Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq..................London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq..........................London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq......................Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq......................Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq...................Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq...............Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq......................Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq................Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, ...London.
William Hind, Esq......................Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq...................Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq................Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq..............Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq................London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq....................Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq...............Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq............London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq............London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.........Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.................Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq..............Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras..........Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... „ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong .... „ DENT & CO.
Shanghai .... „ DENT & CO.
Mauritius .... „ BLYTH & CO.
Melbourne .... „ DALGETY & CO.
Launceston ...... „ DU CROZ & CO.
Hobart Town..... „ MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... „ ELDER & CO.
Sydney .... „ FANNING GRIFFITHS & CO.
Dunedin........... „ DALGETY RUTTRAY & CO.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs 1,5000.000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED, 1821.

Directors.

Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.

Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq.	A. Walker, Esq.
	Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen,
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown.	Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favorable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Established in 1834.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,

Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. CLEVELAND, Esq.	J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq.	A. HAY, Esq.

Medical Referee—DR. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietarn Company, and without attempting a rash competitioy with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents BombayBranch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints) bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality*, and can be confidently recommended. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 16th January 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c., several Cases of handsome Brass and Iron Bedsteads. Pictures in Gilt Frames, French Brandy, Broad Woollen Cloths, American Rocking Chairs, &c., &c.

And one Coal weighing Scale, to weigh ½ ton of Coal at once.

A lot of Military Uniforms.

AT 1 P. M.

A Phaeton with a pair of Bay Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman.

Any Carriages or Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZE STATUARY &c., IN H. M.'s HIGH COURT HOUSE, FORT.

In re Hearson, Coulson & Co., Insolvents, by order of the Official Assignee.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at H. M.'s High Court House, Fort, the property of the abovementioned Insolvents—a few French Clocks, Bronze Figures, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE &c., OF THE BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION, IN HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATORS.

On THURSDAY next, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, the Office Furniture &c., of the Bombay Finance Corporation, consisting of large Blackwood Writing Desks and Tables, Chairs, Pigeon Holes, Screens, Counters, Shroff's Benches, Money-weighing Scales and Weights, Clocks, a Copying Press, an Iron Safe, &c., &c.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS, &c.

By order of the Official Assignee, in re Hoosman Hadjee Ludha and others, insolvents:—

On FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of the above named insolvents, a quantity of grey and coloured Piece Goods, such as Flannel, Marino, Alpaca, Cashmere, Woolen Cloth, pieces of Chintz and Muslin, India Book Muslins, Fiddles, Concertinas, Opera Glasses, Knitting Cases, Leather Portmanteaus, Albums, Socks, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Desks, Iron Treasure Chest, Glass Doored Show Cases, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Pictures, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One remarkably light English built Phaeton (nearly new) with a fast going Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 2,000.

ALSO

On serviceable Buggy with a fast going Bay Arab Horse and Harness complete—open to an offer. Rs. 1,200.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th January 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c, &c.

300 pieces Grey Jacconets.
300 „ T. Cloths
1500 „ Grey Shirting.
2000 „ Chaderpots.
1000 „ Madapollams.
500 „ Jaconets.
1 Case Coloured Sarries.
1 „ Wallshades with Brackets.
2 „ Assorted Buttons and Studs.
4 „ Assorted Wall Papers and Borders.
3 „ Steel Engravings and Colored Prints in gilt frames.
1 Case Blacking.
1 Case of Sample Toys and Fancy Goods.
A few Cases Green Tea.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 16th January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF DAMAGED FRANKINCENSE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Fort Custom House, on account of the underwriter:—145 bags damaged Frankincense, landed from the Buglow *Sulamattee*, Nackwa Gunnel.

SALE OF COTTON SEEDS.

On THURSDAY the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Victoria Bunder Colaba—

500 Bags Cotton Seeds.

AUCTION SALE OF A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE AND LAND AT EGUTPOORA ON THE TOP OF THE THULL GHAUT.

If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, the well known residence situated on an elevated and healthy spot near the Egutpoora Railway Station, the Property of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors of the Thull Ghaut Railway.

The House contains a Dining Room, a Drawing Room, 3 Bed Rooms, 3 Dressing Rooms and a Study, and a Verandah 9 feet wide, covered with thick Coir Matting and fitted with chick blinds all round The Stabling for 3 Horses. In the front of the House is a very tastefully laid out garden full of choice plants. The ground belonging to the property covers an area of nine acres or thereabouts.

N. B.—A plan of the property may be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE STEAMER "PHLOX."

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Steamer *Phlox*, with Stores, as she now lies on the Apollo Bunder.

SALE OF BRITISH BARQUE "WATER LILLY."

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 3 P. M., the British Barque *Water Lilly*, 580 tons, now lying in the Harbour of Bombay, with her masts, sails, yards, boats and riggings, &c., as it is now lying (without her Cargo of Salt in her bottom) by order of Hajee Mohamed Seedick, Agent of Messrs. Hajee Jackariah Mohamed & Co., the Mortgagees, on account and risk of the Mortgagor.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES, &c., ON MAZAGON HILL, LATELY IN THE OCCUPANCY OF GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. E.

Under instructions from the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., all the Materials composing the above property, which will be divided into two lots as follows:—

Lot 1. The Materials of the Bungalow.
Lot 2. The Materials of all the out-houses.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money will be required upon each lot being knocked down, and the balance must be paid within two days, whereupon the work of demolition will be permitted to commence.

The Materials must be entirely cleared away within 30 days from the date of sale.

For all other terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

An Invoice of 6 Cases Garden Ornaments, consisting of 73 dozen Garden Bordering, No. 10, 14 by 7, painted green, 24 Ornamental Scent Vases with brass wire Tops and Cups, 4 Bronzed Circular Flower Stands, 4 Bronzed Circular Stands, 4 Painted Vases and Pedestals, 4 Fountains with Pipe for Jet, and 4 Brown Jets for Fountain, 2 Cases Ploughs.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties on the dates hereinafter described by order of Govindass Doolubdass, on account of Hurrichund Hurrisunkerjee, subject to the equitable Mortgaged claim of Canjee Khetsy.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd January 1866, at 4 P. M., a Piece of Ground of which Ballajee Shamsett is Fazundar, with dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba, assessed under No. bounded on the East by public road, West by the Property of Dhurma Wytes, North by the house of Luxmon Essoo and South by the Property of Chow Mustur.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th January 1866, at 4 P.M., a Piece of Ground with the dwelling house No. 66 thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, Land Revenue No. 47, admeasuring 199 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by a public Road, South by the house of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, East by the house of Culliandass Kesowram and West by the Public Lane.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.

A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.

Bombay, 16th January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

SEEDS.—Genuine English Seeds direct from the growers.

SUTTON AND SONS, Seed Growers, Reading, England, are constantly shipping Seeds, properly packed, to arrive in good condition.

July 17, 1863, from G. MORRISON, Esq., *Superintendent of the Government and Oudh Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Gardens, Lucknow.*

"I received some Vegetable Seeds, also some Flower seeds from your firm some 18 months ago, and they turned out first-rate."

Sutton and Sons require prepayment for export orders, or reference to a London Banker

Priced Lists post free on application to SUTTON AND Co. Seed Growers, Reang

---

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,)

manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful, to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHARMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.